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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-130  
Monday  
10 July 1989

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-130

### CONTENTS

10 July 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Indonesian, Japanese Foreign Ministers Meet [KYODO] .....	1
Discuss Trade Forum [ANTARA] .....	1
Pacific Foreign Ministers Condemn PRC Crackdown [KYODO] .....	1
Alatas Discusses Cambodia With French Minister [ANTARA] .....	2
French Minister on Cambodia Talks in Paris [AFP] .....	2
China To Attend Cambodia Conference [BANGKOK POST 8 Jul] .....	3
Evans on Accepting Partial Cambodian Settlement [THE NATION 6 Jul] .....	4
Australia, U.S. Differ on Pacific Grouping [AFP] .....	4
Mitsuzuka Promises Debt Relief to ASEAN [KYODO] .....	5
Stresses Importance of ASEAN Ties [BERNAMA] .....	6
Report on ASEAN-New Zealand Dialogue Session [BERNAMA] .....	6

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Uno, Bush Meeting Rescheduled in Paris [KYODO] .....	8
Joint Statement To Be Issued [KYODO] .....	8
U.S. Understanding of Patent System Sought [KYODO] .....	8
Trade Minister Leaves for Paris Summit [KYODO] .....	8
Mitsuzuka To Attend Cambodia Peace Conference [KYODO] .....	8
Foreign Ministry Adopt New Name for Burma [KYODO] .....	9
Controversy Over Minister's Remark on Women [KYODO] .....	9
JSP, LDP Leaders Cited [KYODO] .....	10
Minister Apologizes for Remark [KYODO] .....	11
JCP Wants Minister's Dismissal [KYODO] .....	11
Home Minister Makes Controversial Remark [KYODO] .....	11
LDP Executive Pledges To Review Consumption Tax [KYODO] .....	12
JSP's Doi Proposes General Election [KYODO] .....	12
Rengo Trade Union Determined To Defeat LDP [KYODO] .....	12

##### Mongolia

Nikonov-Led CPSU Delegation Ends Visit .....	13
Visits Breeding Institute [Ulaanbaatar International] .....	13
Soviet Secretary Leaves for Home [Ulaanbaatar International] .....	13
Sodnom Receives Visiting Lao Delegation [Ulaanbaatar International] .....	13
Center for Japanese Studies Established [Ulaanbaatar International] .....	14
Sodnom Attends Managers Graduation Ceremony [Ulaanbaatar International] .....	14

##### North Korea

Chondahyop Announces North-South Statement [KCNA] .....	14
Solidarity Rally Supports Reunification [KCNA] .....	14
Joint Declaration Issued [Pyongyang Radio] .....	15
South Students Form Welcome Committee for Yim [KCNA] .....	16
Arrest 'Scheme' of Miss Yim Denounced [KCNA] .....	16
Heads of State Send Letters to Festival [KCNA] .....	16
Daily Welcomes Opening of 13th WFYS [Pyongyang] .....	17
Foreign Media Report World Youth Festival .....	20



Kim Il-song Opening Speech Praised [KCNA]	20
Media Coverage Continues [KCNA]	20
Papers Publicize Festival [KCNA]	21
Further Worldwide Coverage [KCNA]	21
Torch-Carrying March Held for Nuclear-Free World [KCNA]	22
Students Support Reunification [KCNA]	22
Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives by Sailboat [KCNA]	23
Polish Party Secretary Arrives for Festival [KCNA]	23
International Table Tennis President Arrives [KCNA]	23
Festival Unionists Support South Workers [KCNA]	23
Chondaehyop Delegate Visits Korea Club [KCNA]	24
Rectors Issue Statement on Chondaehyop [KCNA]	24
FRG Writer Sends Letter Praising Yim [KCNA]	25
Korea Club Site of Friendship Meeting [KCNA]	25
More Friendship Meetings Held [KCNA]	25
Meeting Held Between Korean, Foreign Students [KCNA]	26
Friendship Meeting Held With Malagasy Youth [KCNA]	26
Foreign Religionists Meet Fellow Believers [KCNA]	26
Delegates Meet Officials of People's Groups [KCNA]	27
Delegates Meet Administrative, Economic Officials [KCNA]	27
Delegates Meet Social, Cultural Officials [KCNA]	27
Delegates Meet Leaders of Social Organizations [KCNA]	28
Friendship Gatherings Held at Factories [KCNA]	28
Meetings Held at Schools [KCNA]	28
Gatherings Held on Cooperative Farms [KCNA]	29
International Youths Visit Local Homes [KCNA]	29
Foreign Youth, Students Visit Mangyongdae [KCNA]	30
Guests of Honor Pay Visits [KCNA]	30
Festival Guests of Honor Tour Panmunjom [KCNA]	31
International Art Festival in Pyongyang Closes [KCNA]	31
Korean Folk Festival Activities Described [KCNA]	32
Youth, Students Mark 7th Day of Youth Festival [KCNA]	32
5,000 Artists Perform [KCNA]	33
Boat Festival Held on Taedong River [KCNA]	34
Friendship Soiree Given [KCNA]	34
Preparatory Committee Hosts Banquet [KCNA]	35
Labor Hero Title Awarded to Chongnyon Member [KCNA]	35
People's Palace Site of Special Hearings [KCNA]	36
Thematic Centers Wind Up Work as WFYS Closes [KCNA]	36
Kim Il-song's Youth Festival Activities	37
Visits Soviet, Other National Clubs [Pyongyang Radio]	37
Meets Overseas Koreans [KCNA]	37
Meets Koreans Living in Americas [KCNA]	37
Receives Youth Leaders [KCNA]	38
Meets Chongnyon's Han Tok-su [KCNA]	38
Meets with Malagasy Youth Group [KCNA]	38
Attends Figure Skating Demonstrations [KCNA]	38
Congratulates Korean Student Delegation [KCNA]	39
13th World Youth Festival Closes in Pyongyang [KCNA]	39
Events Mark Festival End [KCNA]	40
World Festival Closes [KCNA]	40
Kim Il-song Attends Ceremony [KCNA]	42
Editorial Report on Ceremony [Pyongyang TV]	42
Message Adopted at Closing [KCNA]	43
Kim Chin-pom Speaks at News Conference [KCNA]	44
Pyongyang Papers Praise Success of WFYS [KCNA]	44
Ho Tam Addresses Reunification Conference [KCNA]	45
Appeal Adopted at Conference [KCNA]	47
Declaration on Reunification Adopted [KCNA]	48
Cultural Evening Activities Held [KCNA]	50
Signature Campaign for Study Tour Begins [KCNA]	50

News Conference Held in Pyongyang [KCNA]	50
--	----

## South Korea

North-South Korean Talks Postponed Indefinitely [YONHAP]	51
No Stresses Importance of Early Summit Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jul]	51
Editorials Examine 7 July Declaration	52
Revision of Declaration Needed [HANGUK ILBO 5 Jul]	52
Practical Implementation Overlooked [TONG-A ILBO 6 Jul]	53
Declaration Termed 'Unrealistic' [CHOSON ILBO 7 Jul]	53
NDRP Terms 7 July Declaration 'Premature' [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Jul]	54
RDP Demands National Security Law Repeal [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jul]	54
DJP Calls for Vigilance Against North 'Invasion' [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Jul]	55
Pyongyang Festival Termed 'Anachronistic Absurdity' [THE KOREA HERALD 9 Jul]	55
Seoul Newspapers Criticize Coed Yim Su-kyong	56
Accused of Performing 'Absurd Acts' [SEOUL SINMUN 5 Jul]	57
Chondaehyop Tactics Deemed Only 'Pipe Dream' [TONG-A ILBO 6 Jul]	58
Further Reports on NSP Pursuit of Yi Chol-yong	59
PPD Agrees to NSP Questioning [YONHAP]	59
NSP Interrogates Yi on So Case [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Jul]	60
NSP To Release Yi Chol-yong [YONHAP]	60
Police Deaths Prompt Law Banning Firebombs [YONHAP]	61
Visit by Official to USSR To Discuss Ties Sought [YONHAP]	61
'Republic of Korea' Week Celebrated in Moscow [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Jul]	62
Soviet Scholars Examine Mutual Relations [THE KOREA HERALD 5 Jul]	62

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

Troops Seal Off University as Students Protest [AFP]	64
Aung San Suu Kyi Addresses Rangoon Rally [THE NATION 8 Jul]	64
15,000 Attend NLD Rally [AFP]	65
Bomb Kills Two at Syriam Oil Refinery Compound [Rangoon Radio]	65
Attendance Limited for Martyrs Day Ceremony [Rangoon Radio]	66
Trade, Finance Minister Discusses Reforms [Rangoon Radio]	66
Parties Apply for Exemption for Publications [Rangoon Radio]	66

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Abu Hassan Receives U.S. Assurance on Palm Oil [Kuala Lumpur International]	66
EC Commissioner Arrives for 3-Day Visit [Kuala Lumpur International]	67
4-Month Trade Figures Reported [Kuala Lumpur International]	67
Seven Sarawak Internal Act Detainees Released [NEW STRAITS TIMES 6 Jul]	67

#### Singapore

Japanese Foreign Minister Stops Over 8 July [KYODO]	67
---	----

#### Cambodia

Sihanouk's Attitude on Settlement Issue Viewed [Phnom Penh Radio]	68
Soviets Call for 'De-Pol Potization' [SPK]	68
Deputy Foreign Minister Bo Rasi Visits Sweden [Phnom Penh Radio]	69
Announcement on National Assembly Session [Phnom Penh Radio]	69
Committee Prepares for Session [SPK]	69
Success of Party's Committee Session Acclaimed [Phnom Penh Radio]	69
Chea Soth Addresses Construction Ceremony [Phnom Penh Radio]	70
Sihanouk Rejects Concessions to Phnom Penh [AFP]	72
Sihanouk Holds News Conference in Beijing [Radio VONADK]	73

End to Soviet Weapons Aid to Vietnam Urged [Radio VODK] .....	74
Indian Cochairmanship of Paris Meet Dismissed [Radio VODK] .....	75
ASEAN Foreign Minister's Statement Cited [Radio VODK] .....	75
Son Sann Supports Comprehensive Settlement [Radio VOK] .....	75
Son Sann Leaves for France [Radio VOK] .....	76
Nuon Chea Sends Letter Regarding Activities [Radio VONADK] .....	76

## Indonesia

Alatas Returns From ASEAN Meeting [Jakarta Radio] .....	76
Suharto Urges ROK To Increase Investments [ANTARA] .....	76
Spokesman Denies Arrests of East Timor Students [SUARA PEMBARUAN 27 Jun] .....	77

## Laos

Commentary Criticizes ASEAN Statement on Cambodia [Vientiane Radio] .....	77
Rice Aid From Cambodia for Southern Province [KPL] .....	78
World Food Program Gives Rice for Drought Areas [KPL] .....	78
Joint Thai Military Committees Meet [Vientiane Radio] .....	78

## Philippines

Singapore Offers \$4 Million To Use Clark Base [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Jul] .....	78
Manglapus on Inclusion of Bases Pay in PAP [BUSINESS WORLD 10 Jul] .....	79
Economic Aid To Dominate Aquino's Bonn Visit [Manila Radio] .....	80
Five Projects Lined Up for PAP Funding [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 10 Jul] .....	80
PAP Called 'Temporary Pain Reliever' [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Jul] .....	81

## Thailand

Paper Criticizes U.S. Bill on Wood Products [BAN MUANG 8 Jul] .....	81
Annual Thai-U.S. Naval Exercise Starts 6 August [MATCHON 10 Jul] .....	82
Sitthi Speaks on Paris Talks, U.S. Aid [THE NATION 10 Jul] .....	82
Thousands of Khmer Refugees Flee Heavy Shelling [BANKOK POST 9 Jul] .....	83
Cooperation Said Essential for ASEAN Survival [BANKOK POST 10 Jul] .....	83

## Vietnam

Do Muoi Views Economic Relations With Laos [Hanoi Radio] .....	84
Comments on Cooperation [VNA] .....	86
Daily Hails Visit to Laos by Party Delegation [Hanoi Radio] .....	87
Cooperation in Shipbuilding With Laos Detailed [VNA] .....	87
Tran Xuan Bach Receives CPSU Delegation [VNA] .....	87
Vo Nguyen Giap Receives French Historian [VNA] .....	88
Army Veterans Sent To Work Overseas [VNA] .....	88
Nationwide Rice Production Statistics Reported [Hanoi Radio] .....	88

## AUSTRALASIA

South Pacific Forum Meeting Opens [AFP] .....	89
Upgrade in Dialogue Partners Sought [AFP] .....	89

## Australia

Indonesia's Gen Tri on Promoting Cooperation [ANTARA] .....	89
---	----

## New Zealand

Minister Says France Stopped All Ministerial Visits [Melbourne International] .....	90
---	----

## Papua New Guinea

Troops Clash With Landowners on Bougainville [Melbourne International] .....	90
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**Indonesian, Japanese Foreign Ministers Meet**  
*OW0507182689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT  
5 Jul 89*

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, July 5 KYODO—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Wednesday [5 July] he supported a Japanese proposal for talks among senior government officials on promoting Asia-Pacific economic cooperation.

In a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, Alatas referred to the Japanese suggestion and said it is "a good idea," according to Japanese officials.

Mitsuzuka suggested that senior working-level talks be held to discuss proposals for closer economic ties among Asian and Pacific countries.

He was apparently referring to proposals which have been recently put forward by Australia, Japan and the United States aimed at boosting Asia-Pacific economic ties.

"We respect ASEAN's intentions (in considering such proposals)," the officials quoted Mitsuzuka as telling Alatas.

The Japanese foreign minister also said ASEAN's annual foreign ministerial meeting here may be a step toward promoting Asia-Pacific Relations.

Mitsuzuka and Alatas are here to attend a foreign ministerial meeting among six ASEAN countries and their "dialogue partners" of industrially developed countries.

Initiatives for closer Asia-Pacific cooperation will be discussed at the meeting here from Thursday through Saturday.

ASEAN is a grouping of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The dialogue partners consist of the United States, Japan, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the European Community.

**Discuss Trade Forum**

*BK0607085589 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0642 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his Japanese counterpart Hiroshi Mitsuzuka discussed the Australian proposal on the establishment of an Asia-Pacific trade forum here on Wednesday evening.

After the meeting, Alatas told Indonesian newsmen that Japan is of the view that at this juncture the most important thing to do is to find out what the countries in the Pacific region think about the proposal.

Japan, he said, has no objection in attending the first meeting of countries in the Pacific region in Canberra next November to discuss the proposal. Japan however proposed that the Canberra meeting be preceded by a senior official level meeting.

According to Alatas, Japan has no definite position on Prime Minister Bob Hawke's proposal. Japan wants only to hear the wishes of the ASEAN countries.

Exchange of views on the Hawke proposal is scheduled to take place at the meeting of ASEAN with its dialogue partners in Brunei, from Thursday through Saturday.

ASEAN, as disclosed at the foreign ministers meeting on Monday and Tuesday, is obviously not very enthusiastic towards the proposal, but has not yet rejected it openly.

According to Alatas, the lack of an open stand by ASEAN is due to inability of several ASEAN country [as received] to give their reaction on the proposal.

Indonesia, he said, has openly said that efforts to raise Asia-Pacific trade cooperation should better be conducted through the utilization of an already existing mechanism, not through a newly established institution.

At the meeting between Alatas and Mitsuzuka no important bilateral problems were discussed.

**Pacific Foreign Ministers Condemn PRC Crackdown**  
*OW0607053189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT  
6 Jul 89*

[By Kamatchy Sappani]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, July 6 KYODO—The foreign ministers of Japan, Australia, Canada and New Zealand on Thursday condemned China's bloody crackdown on the country's pro-democracy movement but said that they will maintain ties with the world's most populous country.

Continued relations with China will encourage Beijing's policy of economic reform, the foreign ministers told their counterparts from the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries.

ASEAN comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, however, did not refer to the political unrest in China at all in a statement read at a foreign ministers' meeting of ASEAN and the five industrialized countries as well as the European Community.



The United States reacted to the killing of hundreds of pro-democracy students in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June by cutting military aid to China but President George Bush has resisted calls for other sanctions against the country.

"(Despite the crackdown) there is a need to keep the lines of access and communication with China open across all elements of Chinese society," Australia's Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans said.

"It would be a further tragedy if the Chinese leadership also turned its back on economic reform which is not only in China's interests but also in the interests of us all," he added in an opening statement at the annual meeting.

"The Chinese need to be encouraged to pursue the processes of economic reform and liberalization," Evans added.

In another statement, Canadian Foreign Secretary Joe Clark expressed "shock" and "outrage" about the massacre by military forces and rejected China's call for "business as usual."

Clark, however, said that Canada will maintain its links with China "to emphasize people-to-people exchanges and to encourage China to open the door in economic development and moderation in its domestic policies."

Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka joined Evans and Clark in condemning China's suppression of dissidents and urged the Beijing leadership to "heed the international opinion and govern in a spirit of reconciliation and restraint, well aware of its position in the international community."

In a Japan-Indonesia foreign ministerial meeting here Wednesday, Mitsuzuka and Ali Alatas agreed that China should not be isolated from the international community because of its military crackdown.

Isolating China from the international community would be "unproductive," Japanese officials quoted Alatas as saying in the meeting.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Cedric Russel Marshall denounced the use of military force against pro-democracy students as "brutality," but added it is China's internal business.

The situation in China is expected to be discussed in detail during a closed-door session of the ministerial meeting later Thursday.

The political crisis in China was not mentioned in a joint communique issued Tuesday at the end of an ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting.

**Alatas Discusses Cambodia With French Minister**  
*BK0707115289 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
1134 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and French Deputy Foreign Minister Edwige Avice Friday here exchanged views on the realization of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) scheduled in Paris by the end of this month.

Alatas told the press after a 30-minute meeting that the discussions have only reached the stage of the mechanism of the plenum, and the number of the working commissions and their tasks.

Alatas is here to take part in the conference of ASEAN and its six dialogue partners, in which Mrs Edwige Avice acted as chief delegate of the European Community. The meeting is called Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) to be held from Thursday through Saturday.

Indonesia in the ICK will act as co-chairman with France.

The participants in the ICK will be the four factions in the Kampuchean conflict, Laos, Vietnam, ASEAN, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China.

With regard to the entry of the PNG [Papua New Guinea] as member of the treaty of amity of cooperation, Ali Alatas said Indonesia welcomed it.

**French Minister on Cambodia Talks in Paris**  
*BK0707131689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT*  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 7 (AFP)—France announced Friday that China would take part in an international conference on Cambodia scheduled to open in Paris at the end of the month.

French Minister-delegate for Foreign Affairs Edwige Avice told reporters in the Brunei capital that China had just confirmed it would send Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to the conference.

China's participation "is a major ingredient for the success of the conference," tentatively set to begin July 30 or 31, Mrs Avice said.

Chinese participation was confirmed in a message received Friday in Paris by the French Government and described by an aide to Mrs Avice as "very supportive" of the French position.

The recent turmoil in China had raised questions about Beijing's presence.

The minister said that, for the international conference to succeed, the warring Cambodian factions who are attending round-table talks July 24 and 25 in Paris "must narrow their differences."

Mrs Avice said a future power-sharing arrangement among the factions—a U.N.-recognized resistance coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh—and how to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal and subsequent elections were the crucial differences to be resolved.

China supports the Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest of the three resistance factions. The other two are non-communist groups of Prince Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Mrs Avice said progress in preparations for the Paris conference had been made in talks in Brunei between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which backs the resistance, and ASEAN's industrialized dialogue partners.

Mrs Avice was here at the head of the European Community delegation. The United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are the other dialogue partners. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The French minister said that ASEAN had shown "a very constructive attitude" in the talks on conference preparations, adding: "We're in the final stretch."

Apparently replying to allegations that France was tilting toward Vietnam in its conference plans, Mrs Avice stressed that France had "always been neutral ground."

France's attitude "had always been totally objective," she added.

ASEAN delegates here have said all six nations would attend the conference. Vietnam, Laos and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council were also expected to attend, alongside the Cambodian factions.

#### **China To Attend Cambodia Conference**

BK0807013289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
8 Jul 89 p 6

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet and Suphaphon Kanwirayothin in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei]

[Text] China, in "a very positive message" to France, confirmed it would attend the International Conference on Cambodia to be convened July 31 in Paris, France's Vice Foreign Minister Edwige Avice announced here yesterday.

Mrs Avice told reporters here that she had just received a telegram from France informing her of China's presence in the International Conference [IC].

According to the message, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will be present at the upcoming Paris peace talks.

"I think that this presence is one of the conditions to the success of IC," she said.

There had been considerable speculation that China may not be present during the International Conference following its internal turmoil.

The French minister said that a memorandum of understanding for the framework of IC on Cambodia will be drawn up next week.

As the leader of the EC delegation to the Post-Ministerial Conference, Mrs Avice also had a chance during her stay here to discuss the IC with both ASEAN and dialogue countries which include US, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

She added that she had a long discussion yesterday with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas who will co-chair the Paris conference.

"We are on the last leg of the preparation (for the IC). We confirm the presence of China," she said, adding that some new candidates for IC membership proposed here, namely Canada and New Zealand, will be examined in Paris.

Following her recent discussions with various parties, Mrs Avice said that France has made progress in its preparations for the Paris conference.

"We have made progress, particularly thanks to the constructive attitude of ASEAN expressed in the joint statement in favour of a comprehensive settlement," she said.

With France now "better-quipped" to play host to this crucial meet, she said: "I hope that IC will lead to a long-term result."

Mrs Avice stressed that France is assuming a neutral position which she said is "highly significant."

"In the preparation for IC, we wish to be totally objective. We are drawing up a framework so that the IC can take place in the best possible conditions," she said.

Subjects to be addressed at the Paris conference, which she described as "the very heart" of the discussions will include the "future of institutions of Cambodia, verification of withdrawal, security of borders and elections."

An agreement reached among the four warring Cambodian factions is said to be one important condition to facilitate the IC, she said, adding, "I am convinced that during the roundtable, various parties concerned will have to make steps towards each other."



"And finally, it's not good to anticipate the result of IC," she said.

According to the original French memorandum dated June 15, France said that the UN Secretary General should also participate in the conference "to which he will bring the guarantee of his organisation in the waiting of an accord which would envisage a more direct role by the UN, especially the implementation of a control mechanism."

The timetable set in this memorandum noted that the conference should proceed as follows:

- First week of August: Opening of the conference at the ministerial level. Expositions of positions. Formation of specialised commissions and the coordinating commission and set their mandate.
- August 5-25: Meeting of specialised commissions.
- August 25-30: Meeting of coordinating commission.
- September 1-4: Renewed conference at the ministerial level, conclusion and signing of accords.

This timetable has been moved forward because France agreed to the Thai proposal that the International Conference start at the end of this month.

**Evans on Accepting Partial Cambodian Settlement**  
BK0607025389 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
6 Jul 89 p 3

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon and Peter Maitri Ungphakon in Bandar Seri Begawan]

[Excerpts] Australia indicated yesterday that a partial political settlement in the Cambodian conflict could be useful if a comprehensive one is unattainable, while the Japanese, however, have made it clear that they consider a partial settlement of any kind to be unacceptable.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said upon his arrival here yesterday that Australia supports the ASEAN joint communique calling for a durable and comprehensive solution in Cambodia.

At the annual meeting, ASEAN foreign ministers reaffirmed their position that the internal as well as external aspects of the Cambodian problem must be settled in a comprehensive manner.

Evans said he shares the same objective as ASEAN, but he stressed that "any lesser outcome will not necessarily be worthless". He did not elaborate. [passage omitted]

He also expressed support for the upcoming International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, saying that such a conference is important for the Cambodian peace process, and to tackle important issue such as Vietnam's troop pullout, formation of a four-party coalition government and cessation of foreign aid to the conflicting Cambodian factions.

ASEAN fears that the Paris conference will end up with an agreement only on external aspects, such as the troop pullout. Such an outcome, ASEAN believes, would lead to a civil war among the Cambodian factions and legitimize the Phnom Penh government.

According to a conference source, France is expected soon to resubmit its initiative on the international conference, in light of ASEAN's reluctance to fully endorse the plan.

France's Vice Foreign Minister Ewige Avice arrived here yesterday, and plans to discuss the proposal today with ASEAN ministers, to iron out differences on the format and procedures of the planned conference.

Australia will participate in the peace talks, tentatively scheduled for Aug 4, along with ASEAN, Indochina, members of the UN Security council, Japan, and India.

Seichi Kondo, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's International Press Division, said Japan shares ASEAN's view that only a comprehensive settlement would be acceptable. [passage omitted]

**Australia, U.S. Differ on Pacific Grouping**  
BK0707145089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 7 (AFP)—Australian External Affairs Minister Gareth Evans Friday held out the prospect of China's inclusion in a giant Asia-Pacific economic group although Washington has ruled out Beijing's immediate participation.

Mr Evans told a news conference discussions would continue within a "core group" of 13 countries on whether China, Taiwan and Hong Kong should be allowed membership of the forum to widen economic cooperation.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker earlier Friday said membership of the forum, proposed by Australian Premier Bob Hawke, should be restricted to "free market-oriented economies."

"Although there has been some momentum towards such market principles in China you cannot call it a market economy yet," Mr Baker told a news conference.

Australia and the United States are participating in annual talks here with the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) where the Hawke proposal floated earlier this year was discussed.

Japan, New Zealand, Canada and the European Community are also involved in the three-day dialogue with the six ASEAN states—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Besides Australia and the United States, both Mr Evans and Mr Baker said the "core group" which would be invited to a ministerial meeting in Canberra for exploratory talks in November would include the ASEAN members, Japan, Canada, New Zealand and South Korea.

Australia "remains keen in principle" to have China involved in the regional group, Mr Evans said in response to questions on whether the U.S. position had altered Canberra's view.

Mr Evans said it was "still too early" to rule out China's participation at the Canberra meeting but added that Australia recognised the importance of consultations in reaching a decision.

He said that a mixture of political and economic considerations were aired on the question of membership of the proposed grouping.

He added that some participants at the talks here felt China should be excluded because of doubts over the direction Beijing's economy might take after the recent suppression of pro-democracy demonstrators.

Mr Evans said that "massive progress" was made on the Hawke initiative during the talks here, adding that Australia had succeeded in allaying ASEAN fears that the expanded group might dilute its importance.

He said that ASEAN did not have reservations on the virtue of expanded Asia-Pacific cooperation but also did not want the larger group to emerge as a new economic bloc.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that the European Community had sought observer status in the proposed Asia-Pacific grouping.

He said the request was forwarded during talks here between EC Commissioner Juan Matutes and Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

**Mitsuzuka Promises Debt Relief to ASEAN**  
*OW0807033589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, July 8 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said here Saturday Japan is ready to help Southeast Asian countries ease the burden of increased yen-denominated loans caused by the Japanese currency's appreciation.

"We are fully aware of the increase of the debt burden of yen loans," he told his counterparts from six ASEAN countries.

"Japan will positively continue to tackle these problems by contributing to the substantive relaxation of debt burdens (of the six ASEAN countries)," he said in a statement to the foreign ministers of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mitsuzuka is here to attend an expanded session of ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the European Community. The three-day meeting began Thursday.

Mitsuzuka noted that Japan has reduced its interest rates on yen loans to the six countries to 2.5-2.9 percent per annum this year.

But he did not say what other measures Japan may take to help the six countries alleviate their yen loans.

Malaysia and some other ASEAN countries raised the yen loan issue when they met Noboru Takeshita, then Japanese prime minister, during his ASEAN tour in April through May.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad urged Takeshita to reduce interest rates on yen loans which had been given to his country last year or before. But Takeshita rejected the suggestion.

Mitsuzuka also said debt problems of developing countries are posing a threat to the stable development of the global economy. "(This) is an area of serious concern," he added in the statement.

As the world's largest creditor nation, Japan pledged about 1 billion dollars in low-interest official development assistance (ODA) to the Philippines for fiscal 1989, as part of a multibillion dollar international aid plan to the poorest member of the six-member regional organization.

This is part of 3.5 billion dollars that was pledged to the Philippines by 19 countries and seven multilateral financial institutions for this year at an international conference in Tokyo earlier this week.

Japan hosted the conference of Philippine donor countries under the auspices of the World Bank.

"Sustained economic development of the Philippines is important for the development of ASEAN as a whole," Mitsuzuka told the meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers, which was chaired by Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus.

Both Mitsuzuka and Manglapus attended the three-day Tokyo meeting.

Noting that Singapore and South Korea took part in the Tokyo conference, Mitsuzuka said, "Japan was deeply impressed" by the presence of the two fast growing Asian economies in the meeting.

### Stresses Importance of ASEAN Ties

BK0807062089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0516 GMT 8 Jul 89

[By Gwen Benjamin]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 8 (BERNAMA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Saturday [8 July] ASEAN-Japan cooperation will eventually function as the engine for dynamism for the entire Asia-Pacific region.

It was clear that the region was expected to continue to develop vigorously and play an important role as a global engine of growth in the next century, he added.

"In that era, Japan-ASEAN cooperative relations that have been built up over the past 20 odd years will become increasingly important," he said at the ASEAN-Japan dialogue session.

Japan is among the six industrialised countries meeting ASEAN at the three-day post ministerial conference of ASEAN and its dialogue partners. The other countries are the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the European Community.

Mitsuzuka also said the new Uno government would continue with the policies on ASEAN adopted by the previous Takeshita cabinet. "Japan will maintain the continuity and consistency of its policies towards ASEAN," he added.

Speaking on economic cooperation, which he said played an important role in Japan-ASEAN relations, the minister said Japan would continue facilitating the adjustment of economic structures, strengthening the free trade system, and expanding economic assistance to the region.

He said Japanese investment in ASEAN was increasing with the figure for fiscal last year being 78 percent more than 1987. Imports of manufactured goods also grew by 49 percent last year.

On the current Uruguay round, Mitsuzuka said the success of the talks was of vital importance for both ASEAN and Japan who should cooperate closely to promote the round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Japan, he said, was seriously concerned about the debt problem faced by developing nations and would continue to tackle the problem by contributing to the substantive relaxation of debt burdens such as by the supply of new soft money. He pointed out that Japan had twice eased its conditions on yen loans since 1987.

On the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines launched recently in Tokyo, he said the initiative should be steadily implemented because the sustained economic development of that country was important for the development of ASEAN.

Mitsuzuka also reiterated Japan's firm resolve not to become a military power that might threaten its neighbours, and that it was determined to do everything possible to help in cooperation for peace.

Japan, he said, would continue its dialogue and cooperation with ASEAN on international political issues such as Kampuchea that affected the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Japan, he added, intended to make efforts to indirectly help towards creating a conducive environment to dialogue between North and South Korea.

On China, he said Japan hoped the current situation would be normalised as soon as possible and that China try to regain the trust of the international community in a spirit of reconciliation and restraint.

Mitsuzuka also said that the presence of the United States was essential to the security of the Asia-Pacific region as an effective deterrent.

Earlier, Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Japan's substantial assistance in the Philippine aid initiative added to Japan's growing image as a partner of Southeast Asia, and not a "master."

ASEAN also appreciated Japan's offer of assistance in the economic restructuring of Kampuchea and to the Indochinese refugee problem, he said when speaking on behalf of ASEAN at the dialogue session.

### Report on ASEAN-New Zealand Dialogue Session

BK0807095789 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0905 GMT 8 Jul 89

[By Gwen Benjamin]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, July 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Saturday [8 July] it was vitally important for ASEAN and New Zealand to intensify collective efforts towards expanding trade relations.

He said outdated images of each other on both sides continued to obscure perceptions of the changes which had taken place in the economies of both countries.

"In this respect, the need to boost private sector interest and activity through the systematic dissemination of information on market and investment opportunities cannot be over-estimated," he said at the annual ASEAN-New Zealand dialogue here.

The dialogue session was among the several held over the past three days between ASEAN and its six dialogue partners who include the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, and the European Community. Indonesia is the country co-ordinator for dialogue with New Zealand. Alatas said both sides were concerned about the decline

in two-way trade and had taken steps to reverse the trend. "Improved access of its products into the New Zealand market remains one of ASEAN's preoccupations," he added.

He said that some aspects of New Zealand's new Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) scheme were disquieting to ASEAN. Singapore and Brunei also hoped that their GSP status would be reinstated, he said.

Alatas also expressed concern over New Zealand's new overseas student policy to be implemented next year which included increase in fees.

On tourism, he called for direct air links to be established to boost the steadily expanding sector.

Meanwhile, New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said ASEAN would play a necessarily crucial role in the Asia-Pacific cooperation proposal.

He said three quarters of New Zealand's trade was with countries in the region and New Zealand was acutely conscious of the changes in trade flows and investment patterns.

New Zealand, he added, supported Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's call for a ministerial meeting in November on enhancing Asia-Pacific regional economic co-operation.



## Japan

### Uno, Bush Meeting Rescheduled in Paris

OW1007095189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT  
10 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—A meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. President George Bush during the upcoming Paris summit has been rescheduled for July 14, one day later than originally planned, government sources said Monday.

Uno and Bush will issue a joint statement after the meeting, the sources said.

Later in the day, the two leaders will attend the opening of the three-day annual summit of seven major economic powers.

### Joint Statement To Be Issued

OW0907100689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT  
9 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 9 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. President George Bush will issue a joint statement following their meeting in Paris on July 13, committing themselves to policy cooperation in removing structural barriers to free trade, government officials said Sunday.

They said the statement will be issued on the eve of the Paris economic summit of seven major industrial nations July 14-16, to demonstrate both leaders' firm resolve to remove mounting bilateral trade friction through regular vice-ministerial consultations.

Japan-U.S. economic relations have been tense since late May when the U.S. identified Japan and three areas of trade—supercomputers, satellites and forest products—as targets of negotiations for possible sanctions under the Super 301 provision of the 1988 U.S. trade act.

The statement will announce the start in September of structural talks aimed at correcting the persistent trade imbalance in favor of Japan, the officials said.

Both countries are expected to discuss trade barriers the U.S. claims impede freer trade in Japan, including the complicated distribution system, widening gaps in domestic and foreign prices and spiraling land prices, they said.

They will also take up the U.S. trade and budget deficits, and overconsumption, which Japan feels hampers the reduction of the huge U.S. trade imbalance.

The officials said Japan and U.S. officials will meet at the vice-ministerial level every two months and issue a report summarizing their discussions within one year.

An interim report may be announced next spring, they said.

### U.S. Understanding of Patent System Sought

OW0707161389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO—Fumitake Yoshida, the head of the Patent Office of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), will meet U.S. business and government officials in Washington next week to seek their understanding of Japan's patent system, ministry officials said Friday.

Yoshida will leave Sunday for a week-long visit to the U.S. for talks with U.S. attorneys, business leaders and government officials in Seattle and Washington mainly to explain Japan's patent system.

Among those Yoshida is scheduled to meet are representatives of major U.S. firms and Donald J. Quigg, assistant secretary and commissioner of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Yoshida will speak at conferences hosted by U.S. organizations, including the Intellectual Property Council, on such issues as Japan's filing procedures which are at the core of U.S. criticism.

The issue of "harmonization" of standards on patents and regulations based on the patent law in the two nations will be discussed between Yoshida and Quigg, the officials added.

### Trade Minister Leaves for Paris Summit

OW0807064689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Seiroku Kajiyama left for Paris via Rome to attend the summit of political leaders of the West's industrialized democracies in the French capital July 14-16.

During his stop-over in Rome, Kajiyama plans to hold a meeting with his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti. He is to arrive in Paris July 12.

### Mitsuzuka To Attend Cambodia Peace Conference

OW1007093889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT  
10 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka met with Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Monday and later told reporters he reconfirmed his intention to represent Japan in Paris at an international peace conference on Kampuchea, scheduled to begin on July 31.

Mitsuzuka made the remarks in his first press conference since returning Sunday from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) annual ministerial conference.

Mitsuzuka said he told Uno that Japan's proposal for establishing an international reconstruction committee for Kampuchea once peace is achieved was well received by the six ASEAN nations and their six dialogue partners from advanced industrial nations.

He said Japan also got high marks for its prudent policy of "vigilance without sanctions" in regard to the recent events in China.

Mitsuzuka said that diplomats who accompanied him to ASEAN's 21st annual expanded ministerial meeting noted afterwards that it was exceptional for the lack of disharmony between ASEAN nations and Japan which had been evident in previous meetings.

The foreign minister described the harmony as a dividend of the "sincere stance" and "consistent diplomacy" that Japan has exhibited toward Asian nations in the postwar period. This has now come to be recognized by ASEAN nations, he said.

On a proposed new mechanism for Asia-Pacific economic cooperation, Mitsuzuka expressed his hope that by the time interested nations get together to discuss the issue in Canberra next November, ASEAN nations will have arrived at a consensus among themselves on the "framework" of the grouping.

Japan has indicated its support of the regional grouping proposal, while stressing that ASEAN nations should lead in its formation.

Mitsuzuka said that Japan is willing to extend economic assistance to Eastern Europe within the confines of its aid budget and will take the matter up at the upcoming Paris economic summit of seven advanced industrial nations.

**Foreign Ministry Adopt New Name for Burma**  
*OW0707170689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO—The Japanese Foreign Ministry on Friday decided to formally adopt the name "Myanmar" in referring to the Southeast Asian country formally known as "Burma," officials said Friday.

The decision, which will take effect on July 10, was taken in response to Myanmar's change of its English language name on June 18 from the Union of Burma to the Union of Myanmar.

The new name reflects that other ethnic nationalities, such as the Karen, Shan and Kachin peoples, live in Myanmar besides the Burmans, who are the predominant ethnic group.

Since mid-June, the ministry has been deluged with telephone calls from publishers, trading companies and other groups pressing for news on the government's intention.

Officials said that Japan will also adopt other geographical namechanges outlined by Myanmar, such as the change in the capital's name from Rangoon to Yangon.

**Controversy Over Minister's Remark on Women**  
*OW0807050189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Tsu, July 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's cabinet minister made comments slurring women's capability in politics Friday while campaigning for the upcoming upper house election on July 23, sources said Saturday.

Agriculture Minister Hisao Horinouchi said women are "useless in the world of politics" and "should stay home where they belong," while speaking to voters in Toin Town, Mie Prefecture.

Horinouchi was speaking to back up a ruling Liberal Democratic Party candidate when he made the remarks, according to those present at the speeches.

Uno, himself under fierce public criticism for his alleged links to a geisha, told reporters Saturday that he expressed his concern about Horinouchi's remarks to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa. Uno said ministers should watch what they say and ordered an investigation into the incident.

According to witnesses of a speech at a Toin Town welfare center, Horinouchi appeared to have been directing his remarks to Takako Doi, chairwoman of the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party and one of the nation's most prominent female politicians.

According to some who heard the speech, Horinouchi also incorrectly said that there are no female U.S. legislators in the United States, and that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is an exception.

"But she is married and has children. JSP Chairwoman Doi is single and childless, and the post of premiership is beyond Doi's capacity," Horinouchi was quoted as saying.

Doi, stumping in Osaka, shrugged off the incident but said the remarks may have further infuriated female voters against the LDP.

A high female turnout in the metropolitan assembly election on Sunday led to a record number of women winning seats, analysts said.

Doi also expressed concern that, as a Japanese politician and an incumbent cabinet minister, Horinouchi's remarks may raise an issue at the international level.



### JSP, LDP Leaders Cited

OW0807081889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—A remark by a cabinet minister slurring women has sparked fresh controversy, driving prime minister Sosuke Uno's administration into a tighter political corner, political analysts said Saturday.

Takako Doi, leader of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) who is the first woman head of a major political party in Japan, said the remark may further infuriate female voters against Uno's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi described the remark as anachronistic and called on voters to hand down a severe verdict on the LDP in the July 23 House of Councillors election.

Hisao Horinouchi, agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister, said in a campaign speech in the central Japan city of Tsu that women are "useless" in the political community and "should stay home where they belong."

According to those who heard the speech, Horinouchi, 64, appeared to have been directing his remark at JSP Chairwoman Doi.

He said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is an exception since she is married and has children.

But Doi is single and childless and "the post of premiership is beyond Doi's capacity," Horinouchi reportedly said.

Doi told reporters at Osaka Airport on Saturday, where she stopped over during a stumping tour, that Horinouchi does not understand the present situation "in which women cannot remain silent toward politics."

She said his remark may touch off an international controversy since he spoke as a Japanese politician and a cabinet member.

Uno, who inaugurated his administration only five weeks ago, is under public fire for his alleged extramarital sexual links with a geisha.

The LDP, in power since 1955, when it was created through the merger of two conservative parties, lost to the Doi-led JSP in an upper house by-election in Niigata Prefecture on June 25 and suffered a major setback in a Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election on July 2 at the hands of the JSP.

Its loss was blamed chiefly on the recruit influence-buying scandal in which many LDP lawmakers were involved, the introduction on April 1 of an unpopular 3 percent consumption tax and Uno's alleged sexual affair.

In the Tokyo election, more female voters than men turned out, leading to a record number of women winning assembly seats, political pundits said.

The ruling party will likely face a similar fate at polls on July 23 and lose its majority for the first time since 1955, they said.

Prime Minister Uno, asked to comment on Horinouchi's remark by a group of reporters at the LDP headquarters on Saturday, said cabinet ministers should refrain from making a statement which make light of women.

LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto, No. 2 man in the ruling party after Uno, who is its president, told reporters in the western Japan city of Matsuyama on Saturday that Horinouchi should "correct" his statement.

"If true, it is a regrettable statement and a correction is needed," Hashimoto said.

He also said Horinouchi's statement slurs the party since a woman tops a list of its upper house candidates running in the nationwide proportional representation constituency.

Horinouchi repeated a similar remark on Saturday at an urgently-called press conference in the western Japan town of Ichishi, Mie Prefecture.

"Do you think there will be responsible politics in the future with the advance of 'madonna,'" he said in reference to a JSP campaign strategy of running more female candidates in past local and national elections.

A JSP female candidate won the Niigata upper house by-election last month.

"The 'madonna' strategy has so far been successful but from a long-range point of view, I wonder whether it works," he added.

Horinouchi said he did not intend to launch a personal attack on Doi in his speech on Friday.

"I merely wanted to say that the JSP has no capability to run state affairs because of its unrealistic agricultural policy," he said.

At stake in the coming upper chamber election, held every three years, are half of its 252 seats. The LDP is required to win at least 54 seats to maintain a simple majority in the house.

According to political analysts, that target is too high for the scandal-tainted LDP and Horinouchi's statement will likely deal another blow to the LDP as female voters may further turn their backs on it at the July 23 polls.

**Minister Apologizes for Remark**

OW0807114289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—Hisao Horinouchi, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, apologized Saturday for making a remark slurring women in a campaign speech the previous day and retracted it.

"My real intention (behind the remark) has not been conveyed to the people, causing misunderstanding and trouble," he told reporters at the prime minister's official residence. He did not elaborate.

Speaking to voters in the western Japan town of Toin, Mie Prefecture on Friday, he said women are "useless" in the political world and "should stay home where they belong."

His remark immediately touched off angry reactions from the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) whose head is a women.

JSP leader Takako Doi said the remark may further infuriate female voters against the Liberal Democratic Party of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno who is personally under public fire for his alleged past affair with a geisha.

Manae Kubota, chief of the JSP Women's Bureau, issued a statement to protest against Horinouchi's remark and called for its retraction, saying it debased women.

"We are concerned about its serious impact on international public opinion and strongly protest against it and seek its retraction as we are trying to improve women's social status and achieve their full equality with men," said Kubota, a female member of the House of Councillors.

Horinouchi, 64, made the controversial remark at a time when the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is fighting an uphill battle for the July 23 House of Councillors election which most political commentators said the ruling party will likely lose.

A woman candidate of the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), overwhelming an LDP candidate, won an upper house by-election in Niigata Prefecture on June 25.

The ruling party also suffered a serious setback in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election on July 2 in which the JSP, led by Doi, the first female leader of a major political party in Japan, trebled its seats.

Political analysts said most Japanese voters look with distaste on the recruit influence-peddling scandal in which a number of LDP Diet members were involved, and angry about the 3 percent consumption tax and Uno's alleged past extramarital affair with a geisha.

**JCP Wants Minister's Dismissal**

OW1007045989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT  
10 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—The Japan Communist Party called on Monday for the resignation of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and the dismissal of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Hisao Horinouchi, both of whom the party said look down on women.

All 44 JCP Diet members filed this request with Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa on Monday, party officials said.

The JCP said the Japanese people cannot tolerate having these people in charge of national administration.

The weekly magazine SUNDAY MAINICHI reported last month that Uno paid 3 million yen to a geisha in return for her services. But Uno has remained silent over the matter, saying he would not discuss it in public.

Horinouchi, in a campaign speech July 7, said women are "useless" in the political world and "should stay home where they belong."

On Saturday Horinouchi retracted the remark and apologized.

**Home Minister Makes Controversial Remark**

OW1007040989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT  
10 Jul 89

[Text] Tsu, July 10 KYODO—Another member of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's cabinet has made a remark that could become controversial in the current campaign for the July 23 House of Councillors election.

Home Affairs Minister Shigenobu Sakano reportedly told a gathering Sunday night in Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture, that he favors hiking to 4 percent the 3 percent consumption tax.

"A lot of small change is needed as long as the tax rate is 3 percent," Sakano reportedly said. "There will be fewer coins if the percentage is an even number of 4."

Sakano refuted the report to news reporters Monday, saying he was misunderstood. In an informal news conference held aboard a Shinkansen bullet train bound for Tokyo, the 71-year-old Sakano said odd sums of change are generated by a 3 percent tax, making it inconvenient for consumers.

"I did not say a rate of 4 percent is better," he said.

Many political analysts say the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will likely suffer a setback in the upper house election and lose its majority for the first time since it was created in 1955 through the merger of two conservative parties.

The LDP, in power since then, lost to the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) in an upper chamber by-election in Niigata Prefecture on June 25. It also suffered a serious setback in a Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election on July 2 at the hands of the JSP.

The LDP's defeat was blamed chiefly on the Recruit influence-buying scandal, in which a number of LDP lawmakers were involved. Other factors are the introduction in April of the 3 percent consumption tax and Uno's alleged extramarital affair with a geisha.

Hisao Horinouchi, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, sparked a controversy last Friday when he said women are "useless" in the political community and "should stay home where they belong."

The remark slurring women triggered immediate, angry reactions, especially from the JSP, which is headed by a woman. Horinouchi was forced to retract the statement a day later.

**LDP Executive Pledges To Review Consumption Tax**  
*OW0907034789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Naha, July 9 KYODO—Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) panels on the tax system are studying reviewing the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax imposed on April 1, an LDP executive said Sunday.

Keijiro Murata, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, made the statement at a press conference at a hotel here.

Murata, on a stumping tour for the July 23 House of Councillors election, said reviews of the tax system will certainly be carried out but did not go into details.

He regretted a cabinet minister's statement on Friday slurring women and said the LDP has placed a woman candidate on the top of a list of candidates running in the upper house election in the nationwide proportional representation constituency.

"Equality of men and women in politics should be welcome," he said.

Hisao Horinouchi, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said in a campaign speech on Friday that women are "useless" in the political world and "should stay home where they belong."

Horinouchi met reporters on Saturday and retracted his statement which has especially angered the major opposition Japan Socialist Party which has a woman at its head.

### **JSP's Doi Proposes General Election**

*OW0807113489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Matsue, July 8 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) leader Takako Doi on Saturday proposed the dissolution of the House of Representatives for a general election after a change of government.

Doi, in this western Japan city on a stumping tour for the July 23 House of Councillors election, made the proposal during a press conference at a hotel.

She called for the adoption of a declaration incorporating such a proposal at an extraordinary diet session to be convened after the election.

The JSP leader said a general election should be held after a power change, when important election pledges are not kept or when a vital issue divides public opinion.

She said her party will submit a five-point proposal for Diet reform, including greater publicity concerning diet deliberations, abolition of time limit for questioning and establishment of a plebiscite system.

Doi said the JSP wants to call a summit with three other opposition parties—Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party—to close their ranks to press for the abolition of the 3 percent consumption tax introduced April 1.

### **Rengo Trade Union Determined To Defeat LDP**

*OW0807080289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[By Tadashi Matsumoto]

[Text] Tokyo, July 8 KYODO—Japan's largest trade union, Rengo, wants to defeat the scandal-plagued Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the July 23 House of Councillors election and is putting up 12 candidates in LDP districts to accomplish that goal.

The 5.6-million-member Rengo, the Japanese private sector trade union confederation, has slated one candidate to run in each of 10 one-member districts. It also has slated candidates to run in each of two two-member districts. All districts being targeted by Rengo are strongholds of the ruling party.

Japan's four opposition parties—the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP)—recently promised to support Rengo-candidates in the targeted districts after negotiations with Rengo early last year.



The one-member districts are Yamagata, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Gifu, Mie, Shiga, Nara, Tokushima and Ehime Prefectures. The two-member constituencies are Kyoto and Okayama Prefectures.

Minoru Toyota, Rengo's deputy general secretary of the organization and public relations spokesman, said at least six or seven of the 12 Rengo candidates likely would win the upper house election.

He said it is inevitable the LDP would lose its majority in the upper house for the first time since its creation in 1955. LDP candidates are plagued by an unpopular consumption tax, growing rural concern over liberalized farm trade and Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's alleged sexual links to a geisha, he said.

The LDP will likely lose its majority in the 252-member upper house unless it acquires at least 54 or 126 seats. Elections for half the seats are held every three years. Seventy-three upper house members of the LDP are not up for reelection. Each seat carries a six-year term.

Hajime Ishii, chairman of the National Organization Committee of the LDP, said the four parties supporting Rengo have differences over a variety of major issues, such as the revision of the Japanese Constitution, national defense and reunification of the two Koreas.

But Kenzo Uchida, a political commentator and a professor at Hosei University, said Rengo probably would fare well in the election because voters are impressed by Rengo candidates, regardless of their union affiliation.

Most Rengo candidates are lawyers, journalists and teachers and promise voters to carry out seven political programs, including the scrapping of the consumption tax and reforming scandal-scarred Japanese politics.

Rengo would be able to form a political faction in the upper house if at least five of its candidates win the election, a union spokesman said.

The union then would likely seek to restructure political parties to form a four-party coalition government comprised of the JSP, Komeito, the DSP and the USDR.

Kanju Sato, JSP official in charge of election campaigns, stressed the importance of Rengo in Japanese politics, saying a Rengo victory in the upcoming election would be a major step toward ousting the LDP from power.

Uchida also said Rengo would play a key role in forming a coalition government of the four opposition parties if the LDP loses its majority in the upper house.

The future of Japanese politics will be influenced greatly by Rengo's actions, he said. The union is scheduled to merge with Japan's second largest trade union, Sohyo, this fall to unify the trade union movement. Sohyo currently has about 4.5 million members.

## Mongolia

### Nikonov-Led CPSU Delegation Ends Visit

#### Visits Breeding Institute

OW0907213989 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The visiting Soviet party delegation led by Politburo member and Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Nikonov has been to the Animal Husbandry Research Institute and had a meeting there. The subject of the meeting has been effectiveness of agrarian sector and its role of science in animal husbandry production.

Selectionists of this leading institute of the kind in Mongolia developed several highly productive breeds of sheep and cattle adapted for the local natural climatic conditions. Mongolian scientists are conducting researches on strengthening (?broader bases) and some of the uses for their researches effecting the technology of animal husbandry production and biotechnology.

The hosts and guests had businesslike and open critical discussion on broadening tradition of scientific elaboration [as heard] in the practice and self-integration of agrarian science with production.

#### Soviet Secretary Leaves for Home

OW1007080289 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] A Soviet party delegation led by Politburo member and Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Nikonov has left home [as heard] on completing its official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

During their stay in Mongolia, this delegation met Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh. They noted the need of perfect standing cooperation [as heard] in mechanizing agriculture, in developing, testing and producing, and renewal of resources of energy, introducing fire protection technology and developing biotechnology.

#### Sodnom Receives Visiting Lao Delegation

OW1007073189 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sodnom has met and had a friendly discussion with a Lao Government delegation led by Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations, head of the Laotian side of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Laotian Commission Sali Vongkhamsoo.

The delegation is here to take part in the regular sitting of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

### **Center for Japanese Studies Established**

OW0707063389 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] A public center of Japanese studies was set up in Mongolia. This is the first unofficial scientific organization in the history of the country on studying all aspects of life, history, and culture of a complete country. It incorporates scholars, Japanese orientalists, representatives of different professions, and students.

The creation of the center displays the ever expanding Mongolian-Japanese ties. The main goal of the center is to promote the development of Japanese studies in Mongolia as an independent science, and promote trust and mutual understanding, said the director of the new center, Mr (Dumburyaten).

### **Sodnom Attends Managers Graduation Ceremony**

OW0707063489 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0810 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] A ceremony has been held at the Proficiency Institute for Managerial Personnel, marking the end of the first academic year. Forty-one people became the first graduates of this institute, which has been set up for the purpose of providing specialized training for people of managerial posts and those who aspire for them at business and industrial enterprises.

Speaking at the ceremony, Prime Minister Sodnom said that the ever expanding autonomy of industrial and business organizations in conditions of renewal requires competent economic management, and he said that the graduates of the institute are called upon to devote all their knowledge in developing the cause of the renewal, in part to streamline economic management.

## **North Korea**

### **Chondaehyop Announces North-South Statement**

SK0807171289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) announced a joint declaration of youth and students in the North and the South for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at a meeting in Seoul on July 7, timing to coincide with the fact that the chairman of the Korean Students Committee and delegate of Chondaehyop Yim Su-kyong who is participating in the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students] made public this joint declaration in Pyongyang, according to a report.

Some 200 students under Chondaehyop announced this joint declaration at a meeting held in the playground of Konguk University in Seoul in the afternoon.

The fascist clique ran wild in frantic suppression by mobilizing over 22,000 police of 150 companies to block at the initial stage the meeting which plans to announce the joint declaration the North-South youth and students have drawn up and signed together.

Patriotic students with a firm determination to openly announce the joint declaration in Seoul, too, at any cost in the teeth of the harsh suppression by the separatists opposing reunification, flexibly shifted the meeting place from Yonsei University to Konguk University and held the meeting.

The chairman of the General Student Council of Chungang University loudly read out the joint declaration of the North-South youth and students amid the enthusiastic applause of fellow students at the meeting.

### **Solidarity Rally Supports Reunification**

SK0707165489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1610 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—"Korea is one!" "U.S. imperialists, quit South Korea at once!" "We express solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students in their struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the country!" Such slogans rang out loudly from among the participants in the festival on "day of the host country".

Delegates and guests of honour from different countries to the Pyongyang festival had a rally today at the open-air theatre of the youth park and expressed firm-solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Attending the rally were delegates from 180 countries, guests of honour and youth and students in Pyongyang, 10,000 in all.

Speeches were made by youth and student delegates of different countries and delegates of international organisations. Burno Rodriguez Parrilla, international secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, said: Korea is one and no one can put down the righteous desire of the Korean people to live a free and happy life in the reunified country. He strongly demanded the unconditional withdrawal of all the U.S. military bases from South Korea and an immediate end to their military provocations against and threats to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the suppression of the South Korean people, youth and students.

Josef Skala, president of the International Union of Students, expressed full support and encouragement to the Korean people, youth and students in their efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and declared that he would go to Panmunjom and even to South Korea if possible together with

Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives", to defend her from suppression by the South Korean authorities.

John Bachtell, chairman of the Union of Young Communists of the United States, pointed out that 45,000 U.S. troops and more than 1,200 missiles are maintained in South Korea by the U.S. monopolies with hundreds of millions dollars from the budget for social welfare. He expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students in the struggle for national reunification and stressed that his union would strive for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

Delegates of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Malta and the World Federation of Democratic Youth said that during their stay in Pyongyang for participating in the festival they witnessed the sufferings and misfortunes the Korean people are undergoing owing to the artificial division of the country.

Referring to the DPRK's sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the speakers stressed that the South Korean authorities backed by the United States are ruthlessly cracking down upon the South Korean people, youth and students in their struggle for independence, democracy and the reunification of the country. They called upon the progressive youth and students of all countries to further strengthen militant solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students in the noble idea of anti-imperialism, peace and friendship.

They extended full support and encouragement to the South Korean youth and students who are struggling for anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, braving harsh suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military clique.

The "joint declaration of youth and students in North and South for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" was read out by chairman of the Korean Students Committee Kim Chang-yong and Chondae-hyop delegate Yim Su-kyong and signed by them, amid the warm cheers of the crowd.

At the end of the rally the attendants appreciated a performance given by Korean youth and student artistes.

#### Joint Declaration Issued

SK0707111789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0844 GMT 7 Jul 89

["Joint Declaration of Youth and Students of the North and the South on the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" adopted at a "solidarity meeting to support the struggle of the Korean people, youths, and students for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country"; read by Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives of South Korea and Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Yim] We, the youth and students of the North and the South, begin this declaration by chanting "The fatherland is one."

The 45 years [as heard] of division which one fatherland and one nation have suffered, forced upon it by the will of someone else, have been 45 years of national tragedy. The great march of reunification that has continued in the North and the South of the fatherland is continuing its rapid advance toward the glorious finish that is to be concluded. In the proud ranks of this proud great march of reunification filled with patriotic passion and the save-the-nation will are we, the youth and students of the North and the South, as their standard-bearers.

[Kim] The reunification of the fatherland is the supreme objective of the life and struggle of us, the youth and students of the North and the South. Now we, the youth and students of the North and the South, with deep awareness of our noble mission and duty for the times and the nation, proclaim to those at home and abroad a joint declaration for one fatherland and one nation, here in Pyongyang, where the 13th Festival of Youth and Students is held.

[Yim] 1. We will struggle to the end to reunify the fatherland based on the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity.

[Kim] 2. The reunification of the fatherland should certainly be realized independently by our nation, and we resolutely oppose any forces that obstruct the reunification of the fatherland.

[Yim] 3. We acknowledge that eliminating the danger of war and easing tension on the Korean peninsula is a precondition for the reunification of the fatherland and we will struggle to have the armistice agreement replaced by a peace agreement, to achieve the phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea [chuhan migun] and the adoption of a declaration for nonaggression between the North and the South, and to realize the peaceful reunification.

[Kim] 4. We resolutely oppose and reject the two Koreas policy, such as the North-South cross-recognition and the simultaneous UN entry, aimed at perpetuating the present division of the country.

[Yim] 5. We will wage a daring struggle to found one reunified state based on great national unity, admitting the ideology and system of both sides as they exist under the prevailing conditions of our country, in which different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South.

[Kim] 6. We assert that to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland, dialogue on the civilian level, as well as dialogue between the authorities, between the North and the South, should be actively conducted and that the authorities should not monopolize the discussion of reunification and the channel of dialogue.

[Yim] 7. We will wage an active struggle to actively conduct multifaceted exchange and cooperation between the North and the South, such as contact and exchange



between the youth and students of the North and the South, to promote national reconciliation and unity. To this end, we will have a regular contact once a year between the students of the North and the South.

[Kim] 8. We will wage a joint struggle to bring an end to the political and military confrontation between the North and the South, to promote national reconciliation and unity, and to realize the cause of reunifying the fatherland by 1995, at the latest.

[Yim and Kim] Let us all wage a vigorous struggle shoulder to shoulder together till the day when the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is realized. [applause]

[Yim] Yim Su-kyong, by authority of Yim Chong-sok, chairman of the National Council of University Student Representatives; [applause]

[Kim] Kim Chang-yong, chairman of the Korean Students Committee. [applause]

**South Students Form Welcome Committee for Yim**  
*SK0907042589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0400 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Students of the Yongin and Songnam areas, Kyonggi Province, on July 7 inaugurated the welcome committee for fellow student Yim Su-kyong, defying repression by the South Korean fascist clique, according to a report.

They elected as chairman of the welcome committee Kim Kun-tae, third-year student of the trade faculty and chairman of the preparatory committee for the Pyongyang festival of the Yongin branch of the University of Foreign Studies where Yi Su-kyong studies.

The fascist clique cracked down on the students by mobilising about 600 police. But they formed the committee, repulsing it.

**Arrest 'Scheme' of Miss Yim Denounced**  
*SK0807235089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1916 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—A conference was called this morning with home and foreign reporters at the international press centre in connection with the South Korean authorities' scheme to arrest Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), who is participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS].

Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea, spoke at the press conference.

Then a joint statement of delegates of organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries participating in the 13th WFYS was made public.

The statement reads in part:

We were further moved by the fact that Miss Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea, attended the 13th WFYS, bravely overcoming difficulties and obstacles caused by the South Korean authorities.

As it is a just and patriotic deed, her participation in the 13th WFYS enjoyed warm welcome and praise from all the participants in the grand international peaceful function of youth and students. And it has aroused sympathy and solidarity from hundreds of millions of people who love peace and justice.

We scathingly denounce the South Korean authorities who have prevented with brutal repression the South Korean youth and students from attending the 13th WFYS and have imprisoned Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who had visited Pyongyang with earnest desire of contributing to national reunification.

The South Korean authorities are trying to inflict a heavy penalty upon Rev. Mun by invoking the fascist evil law named "National Security Law," and are threatening Miss Yim Su-kyong with the same excuse.

This is a grave challenge to the unanimous demand of the Korean nation for reunification and to the desire of the world people for peace and reunification of Korea.

We strongly demand that the South Korean authorities discontinue their moves against the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and release all the illegally-arrested youth, students any democratic figures including Rev. Mun.

We sternly express our firm solidarity with the "National Council of Student Representatives" of South Korea and Miss Yim Su-kyong in particular, and resolutely demand that the South Korean authorities refrain from obstructing Miss Yim's return to South Korea and respect the democratic rights of Miss Yim who conducted patriotic activities.

Regarding the Korean people's cause of reunification as our own, we will do our utmost for Korea's reunification and durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

**Heads of State Send Letters to Festival**  
*SK0807232489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2039 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—letters came to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students from heads of state of various countries.

Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, said in his letter that the current meeting of youth will make firmer the noble principle which mankind has desired through a historical period to build a world where peace and genuine freedom are guaranteed and all people and individual persons enjoy justice, equality and rich life and has been struggling for it. He continued:

I am convinced that at the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, as in the past festivals, the youth and students from different countries will further strengthen the bonds of friendship among the peoples by exchanging their views and experience with each other, and have a deep understanding of the problems of concern for their countries through the meeting this time and have more clear and comprehensive views on the problems causing concern of mankind, aims which people try to attain and the challenges they face.

I stress once more that in particular, youth will play their role in realising the ideal of mankind for a world where justice and equality prevail, people of each country enjoy the resources of their country and efforts of the people to establish a new equitable international economic order are pooled together, a new peaceful world free from mass destruction weapons.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, said in his letter that the struggle against imperialism arises as a vital necessity in the activities of youth desirous of the best world.

We are convinced that this meeting of the progressive, revolutionary and patriotic youth of the world will effectively contribute to mankind at the door of a new world in overcoming the political, economic and social difficulties, the letter noted.

Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, stressed in his letter that the Pyongyang festival reflects the unity of the wide spectrum of youth, having different socio-political and religious beliefs, which strive for lofty human ideals, i.e., peace, justice and improvement of life on the planet.

In his letter Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia, noted that today youth of the world must save all nations from the danger of bloc and arms race by further striving to build a new world where all people can acquire knowledge, engage themselves in labour and enjoy justice and equality, and build new international relations whereby the spirit of cooperation and unity is embodied, equality and mutual benefit are guaranteed, the right of people to self-determination is respected, the suppression of oppressed people is ended and the support to the liberation forces including the peoples of Palestine and South Africa and their just cause is ensured.

Ranasinghe Premadasa, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, said that this festival was an international event of great significance to the youth, and added:

At the 13 festivals youth and students of five continents have rededicated themselves to upholding solidarity, peace and friendship. They will exchange their youthful hopes and aspirations. They will demonstrate their desire for international understanding and cooperation for a better future for the whole of humanity.

#### **Daily Welcomes Opening of 13th WFYS**

SK0807023889 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2214 GMT 30 Jun 89

[NODONG SINMUN 1 July editorial: "We Warmly Congratulate the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students"]

[Text] From today to 8 July, amid great interests and expectations of the world's progressive youths and students and the peace-loving people of the world, the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] will take place in Pyongyang.

Under the theme "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship," many progressive youth and student delegations from all over the world will participate in the Pyongyang festival.

During the festival, all sorts of political events including various cultural and arts events, and sports events will extensively take place.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The WFYS is a significant and grand international arena in which the world progressive youths and students who represent the future of mankind gather at one place to share the ideal and ambition of youths, and strengthen friendship and unity. Scores of years have passed since the WFYS movement started. During this time, the festival sought friendship and unity of the world's progressive youths and students, encouraged their struggle for peace and bright future, and vigorously pursued the youth and student movement.

By making the best of the tradition and experience of the WFYS movement, the Pyongyang festival is a grand international arena that further develops and enriches them according to the demand of the new era.

This is a significant event in which to open a new chapter in strengthening and developing the world youth and student movement, and in the lives of the progressive youth and students.

By highly upholding the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity and antiwar peace, the festival also is a great happy event that gives great hope and encouragement to all the people on the planet who aspire a free and peaceful new world.

We warmly congratulate the 13th WFYS and welcome the participants of the festival who crossed continents and oceans. Also, we express deep gratitude to the international, regional, and national youth and student organizations and groups that give unsparing devoted efforts for the preparation of the festival, and the support and encouragement from various fields.

This festival will be held at a very important turning point in the development of the history of mankind. The popular masses who were only the subject of history in the past, are today standing firmly at the center of the era, pioneering their fate independently and taking the initiative in the development of history.

A new free and peaceful world free of domination and plunder, and aggression and war, and the construction of a new world in which all can develop and prosper with the vigorous cooperation of all people, is a consistent desire and aspiration of the people of our era.

However, this kind of desire and aspiration of the popular masses is faced with a grave challenge. The forces that do not welcome peace are as usual carrying out the policy of force, and while babbling about disarmament, they are accelerating preparations for expansion of armaments and nuclear war. Also, they are inviting intervention, subversion, and destruction toward foreign nations and are strengthening a new method of plundering colonialism toward the developing nations.

Because of this, the overall international situation is complicated and unstable as ever, and in some places the state of tension has been aggravated and the threat of war increased. Also, the sovereign rights of nations and countries have been violated and infringed upon in various places of the world.

The progressive people of the world are consistently desiring peace. Only in a peaceful surrounding can the people successfully construct a new society, and can they enjoy a happy and worthwhile life amid friendly cooperation.

Opposing all kinds of domination and plunder to achieve the independent development of the nations and countries, and to prevent nuclear war and guarantee durable peace is a grave demand of the era. The important responsibility and honorable duty of realizing this kind of demand by taking the initiative is laid upon no other than the youths of our era.

Youths are not only the young standard-bearers of our times who represent the hope and future of mankind, but also the young fighters who should struggle more resolutely than anyone else to build a new free and peaceful world. The destiny of the country and the nation, and the future of mankind are decided according to the youths' struggle. In particular, success of the struggle against imperialism, for independence, against war, and for peace, which is the most urgent task of the present era, rests with the youths' struggle.

The progressive people of the world today expect that in the arenas of the Pyongyang festival, youths and students will vigorously raise their voices of justice which oppose war and demand peace, including the voices calling for the suspension of the nuclear arms race, the realization of arms reduction, the withdrawal of aggressive forces and military bases from foreign countries, and the establishment of nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world.

Friendship and solidarity are not only lofty causes of the festival, but are also an outstanding tradition that the festival movement has inherited. Participants of the festival, though their nationalities and nations are different, have the common desire and aspiration to live in a peaceful world devoid of demonstrations, colonialism, war, and nuclear weapons, and their antiwar and anti-nuclear struggles for peace are being staged closely together. The differences in political systems, political views, religions, colors of skin, and languages constitute by no means an obstacle to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among youth and students.

Various political functions and various types of cultural, art, and sports functions, including various types of seminars, solidarity rallies, and friendship gatherings, will be held in the arenas of the current festival. These arenas of the festival will become the stages of friendship and solidarity in which the minds of youth and students of the world are linked, their youthful hope and ambition are shared with each other, their mutual understanding and fraternity are deepened, and their solidarity is strengthened.

That the current festival which opens a new chapter in the history of the world festival of youth and students is held in our country for the first time in Asia constitutes the common joy of the youths, students, and people in the North and South. The youths and students in the northern half of the republic have made every possible sincere effort to participate in the current Pyongyang festival together with the brothers in the South, thereby providing a historic meeting of youth and students of the North and South, to achieve national reconciliation and unity, and, thus, to glorify the arenas of the festival.

The Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th WFYS has taken all steps possible to eliminate all obstacles lying on the northward road of the South Korean youths and students who want to participate in the festival and, thus, to guarantee their smooth participation in the festival. On the other hand, organizations of the South



Korean youths and students, including the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], and the South Korean youths and students have vigorously made all preparations possible with the firm determination to participate in the festival without fail. The Standing Committee of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, too, has not spared its efforts for the participation of the South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival.

However, the South Korean people in authority have tried to block the road of participation by the South Korean youths and students in the festival on various unwarranted excuses. Such an act clearly shows that the people in authority in South Korea not only have no will to allow the South Korean youths and students to participate in the Pyongyang festival, but also do not want to achieve national reconciliation and unity and the country's reunification. However, the persons in authority of South Korea could not break off the firm will of the South Korean youths and students to participate in the Pyongyang festival through any means or methods.

Despite the South Korean authorities' tenacious obstruction, a representative of Chondaehyop arrived in Pyongyang yesterday with the ardent desire of the South Korean youths and students to participate in the festival. Her participation in the Pyongyang festival is a courageous and patriotic act to open the road for a historic meeting of the youths and students of the North and South and to achieve national unity with the festival as an occasion. It also shows the burning feelings and indomitable spirit of the South Korean youths and students to make a breakthrough in the barrier of division which has continued for 40-odd years by holding aloft the torch of reunification and national salvation.

We warmly welcome the representative of Chondaehyop who is participating in the Pyongyang festival in the name of the entire nation. Although many South Korean youths and students have failed to participate in the Pyongyang festival because of the South Korean authorities' obstruction, the youths and students in the northern half of the republic will actively conduct all festival activities with the feelings of participating in the festival together with the South Korean youths and students.

That representatives of numerous youth and student organizations from the five continents of the world have participated in the Pyongyang festival constitutes a mighty encouragement to the struggle of our people, youths, and students for peace and reunification. Our country has been divided for almost half a century. Yet, it has failed to achieve reunification, and peace on the Korean peninsula is now faced with a grave challenge.

South Korea, where more than 40,000 foreign troops are stationed and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed, has been reduced into a forward nuclear base, the largest in the Far East. Because of the two Korean plots of the splittists at home and abroad, our country is

now faced with the danger of permanent division. The just struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people for independence, democracy, and reunification is suffering from the brutal suppression of the South Korean puppets.

It is because of the U.S. maneuvers for split and intervention that our nation, who had lived peacefully in the same land as a single nation for several thousand years, has been divided artificially, failing to achieve national reunification, that the state of military confrontation and tension has not been removed on the Korean peninsula, and that the danger of war has always continued there.

The utmost and long-cherished desire of the Korean people is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The struggle for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification is part of the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The progressive youths and students of the world have actively supported the just struggle of the Korean people, youths, and students to withdraw foreign forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

We firmly believe that the representatives of the progressive youths and students from the five continents of the world will extend, through the arenas of the festival, militant solidarity with the struggle of our youths, students, and people for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification. The participants of the festival who have come from all countries of the world are not only representatives of the progressive youths and students of the world, but are also the guests of our youths, students, and people.

Our youths, students, and people are warmly greeting them as comrades and friends. While staying in our country the participants of the festival will receive a warm welcome from our youths, students, and people everywhere they go and will witness the ardent desire of our youths, students, and people to struggle together for solidarity with the progressive youths, students, and people of the world and for peace and friendship.

Our youths, students, and people firmly believe that thanks to the joint efforts of all the participants of the festival and their activities, the Pyongyang festival will be successfully conducted in conformity with the expectation and aspiration of the progressive youths, students, and people of the world. Youths are the masters of the future, and the world of the future should become a free and peaceful world devoid of nuclear weapons and war.

The voices against imperialism and for solidarity, peace, and friendship that the representatives of the youths and students of the five continents of the world which will be raised in the Pyongyang festival will vigorously reverberate through the world as the echo of the times.

## Foreign Media Report World Youth Festival

### Kim Il-song Opening Speech Praised

SK0907111889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1007 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* July 9 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media continue reporting the speech of congratulations of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the opening ceremony of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Under the title "The Festival Is Symbol of Hope and struggle" the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND July 3 carried a photograph of President Kim Il-song delivering the speech of congratulations "Youth and Students, Be Pioneers of the Times" and the full text of his speech.

It was also carried by another paper of the GDR BERLINER ZEITUNG.

The Czechoslovak TV on July 1 and 2 relayed the scenes of the opening ceremony of the festival and the full text of the speech.

The Peruvian paper LA TERCERA July 3 printed the full text of the speech together with a picture of President Kim Il-song.

The televisions of Syria and Pakistan screened the pictures of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform and broadcast the full text of the speech.

The Maltese paper ORIZZONT on July 5 reported the contents of the speech under the title "Mankind Is Entering Historic Age." It says:

President Kim Il-song said that humanity's cause of building an independent new world could only emerge victorious through the struggle against the old forces which stand in the way of historical advance.

He taught that the young people and students must fight against the reactionaries who are opposed to historical progress and must be the pioneers of the times in the noble cause of building an independent new world.

The television of Central Africa on July 3 quoted the following passage from the speech: "The youth and students of all countries must unite rock-firm under the banner of independence, peace and friendship, the common ideals of mankind, regardless of their ideas, systems, religions, political views, nationalities and races".

The radio of Central Africa reported the speech in national language and french eight times.

The Syrian papers AL-THAWRAH, TICHRIN and AL BA'ATH July 2 and the Tunisian paper LE NOUVELLES July 5 carried the gists of the speech.

Reporting the speech of congratulations, the state TV of Peru on July 4 stressed: The speech is a programmatic guideline which brightly indicates the road to be followed by youths and students of the new generation and will be recorded long in the history of the world youth movement as it most correctly elucidates the noble mission of the youths and students of our times.

### Media Coverage Continues

SK0707164089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1600 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* July 7 (KCNA)—"Perfect function of the largest scale." "Largest gathering." "The most excellent festival ever in the world." "Most wonderful function."

This is the unanimous reaction of the press of foreign countries to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which is now going on with the participation of youth and student delegations from 180 countries in *Pyongyang*, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The *Pyongyang* festival is widely reported and highly praised by news media of Cuba, the GDR, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Laos, Austria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Finland, Indonesia, Norway, West Germany, Thailand, Tunisia, Peru and many other countries.

Reporting about the opening function of the festival, a grand epic canvas perfect in ideological and artistic quality, the July second issue of the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME said:

The Korean youth and students demonstrated their skill and the ecstasy of the festival with fine music, dance, colourful background stand, beautiful flower scarves, bunting and fans.

The opening function of the festival was the most perfect one of the largest scale and the most wonderful ever in the history of the festival movement.

The *Pyongyang* festival is the greatest gathering participated in by delegations of the greatest number of countries ever in history.

Television No. 1 of Finland said that the opening function of the *Pyongyang* festival was so wonderful as to be incomparable with the former Olympic games.

The newspaper of the Yemen Arab Republic AL-THAWRAH July 3 stressed that all people said the *Pyongyang* festival is the most excellent festival ever in the world. The *Pyongyang* festival was made most wonderful and prominent by the high organising and creative power of the Korean people, the newspaper added.

Foreign news media expressed the belief that the Pyongyang festival would greatly contribute to strengthening friendship, unity and solidarity among the youth and students of the five continents.

The Mongolian television said that the attention of the world is focussed on Korea. It noted:

The current festival will, no doubt, contribute to strengthening friendship and unity among the youth and students of the world and maintaining and consolidating peace and security in Asia-Pacific region.

The July one issue of the Lao newspaper PASASON wrote:

The current festival will help towards strengthening solidarity among the youth and students all over the world and thwarting and frustrating the aggression and war moves of the imperialists.

#### **Papers Publicize Festival**

SK0907045989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0409 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media gave wide publicity to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS).

The Cuban paper JUBENTUD REBELDE July 2 devoted much space to articles entitled "President Kim Il-song Received the Cuban Delegation," "Solidarity March of World Youth" and "The Great July 1".

The Nigerian paper NEW NIGERIAN July 4 reported as follows:

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opened most beautifully and grandly in the history of the festival.

The festival which opened at the May Day Stadium in the presence of President Kim Il-song was participated in by youth and students delegations from 179 countries, delegations and delegates of international and regional organisations, many other foreign friends and Overseas Koreans, the largest number ever in the festival movement.

The GDR papers NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and JUNGE WELT on July 5 carried a report that a grand torchlight procession of youth and students of the five continents for peace and a nuclear weapon-free world took place.

The Somali paper XIDDIGTA OKTOBAR July 5 said that the opening day of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was an auspicious day unforgettable for the Korean and world peoples.

The Iranian papers KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL and TEHRAN TIMES stressed that the 13th WFYS is the greatest event in history.

The Zimbabwean paper HERALD and radio and TV broadcasting edited the news that President Kim Il-song greeted President Robert G. Mugabe, a high-level guest of honor to the festival.

The Italian ANSA NEWS AGENCY on July 1 reported that the participation of a delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" in the Pyongyang festival makes the festival events more significant.

Introducing the 150,000 seats May Day Stadium which has been built in a short period, the Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD on July 1 wrote that the Korean people have achieved not only distinguished achievements in socialist construction but also unprecedented success in the preparations for the festival.

The U.S. newspaper NEW YORK TIMES July 1 said the festival participants deeply respected and trusted President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il during the period of the festival.

The Tanzanian radio on July 2 stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made splendid preparations for the festival and, in this course, clearly demonstrated its economic might and creative ability of her people.

The news of the Pyongyang festival was also reported widely by mass media of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Central Africa, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Malta, Ethiopia, Algeria, Madagascar, Benin, Rwanda, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Somalia, the Sudan and the Yemen Arab Republic.

#### **Further Worldwide Coverage**

SK0807042989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0414 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media are giving wide publicity to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students under way in Pyongyang, attaching weighty importance to it.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY July 6, reporting about the colorful festival events going on in Pyongyang, said that there took place in Pyongyang a torchlight procession of youth and students of the five continents for peace, nuclear weapon-free world on the evening of July 4, which was participated in by Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), who had come to Pyongyang from Seoul to take part in the 13th WFYS.



The torchlight procession was one of the grand festival programmes arranged for the 13th WFYS, stressed the paper.

On July 4 the central television screened the colorful functions including the opening ceremony of the festival.

The Austrian paper WIENER ZEITUNG said:

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students opened in Pyongyang is surpassing by far the "Seoul Olympics" in September 1988, in all respects.

The opening ceremony of the festival held at the May Day Stadium was participated in by youth and student delegations and delegates of 179 countries and international and regional organisations and many foreign guests and overseas Koreans.

The West German paper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG July 3 in an article titled "World Festival of Youth and Students in North Korea" said:

The opening ceremony of the 13th WFYS in Pyongyang was so excellent, that it stood no comparison with that of the "Seoul Olympics".

It was an impressive mass event showing accuracy and elegance beyond human imagination.

In the number of the countries alone the festival which was participated in by youth and student delegates from 179 countries went far beyond the "Seoul Olympics".

The paper of the Yemen Arab Republic AL-THAWRAH gave an account of the opening ceremony of the festival together with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The paper pointed out:

The strong organisation and creative ability of the Korean people made the opening ceremony of the Pyongyang festival most wonderful and peculiar.

All people say that the Pyongyang festival is, indeed, a most excellent world event.

The U.S. paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE gave an account of the opening of the festival together with a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song making a speech of congratulations.

A similar account was broadcast by the Malaysian and Indonesian televisions July 2, together with a picture of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song waving to the cheering crowds of people on the screen.

On July 1 the Finnish Television No. 1 reported about the opening of the festival, with a scene showing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il appearing on the platform, accompanied by

foreign party and state leaders and delegate of the PC [Permanent Commission] of the festival IPC [International Preparatory Committee].

It stressed that the opening ceremony of the Pyongyang festival was so excellent that it is no comparison with the last Olympic games in Seoul.

**Torch-Carrying March Held for Nuclear-Free World**  
*SK0807115889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1018 GMT 5 July 89

[Excerpts] On the evening of 4 July, a torch-carrying march of youth and students for the peaceful new world and for a new world free from nuclear weapons was splendidly held in Pyongyang. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]; Comrade Kye Ung-tae and Comrade Ho Tam, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Thierry Angle, coordinator of the Permanent Committee of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival; honorary guests; heads of the delegations of international organizations; and heads of the delegates of various countries' youth and students appeared on the rostrum. [passage omitted]

**Students Support Reunification**  
*SK0707162289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1545 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Korea would be certainly reunified into one, although the imperialists are dead set against Korea's reunification. It is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the policy of national reunification and wisely leads the Korean people. We fully support his proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

So said Seydou Toumbia, a delegate of the Malian National Committee to the Pyongyang festival. I was deeply moved by a delegate of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) marching in fine array at the opening ceremony of the Pyongyang festival. Her righteous action showed well how ardently the South Korean youth, students and people desire national reunification. No wicked reactionary can put down this desire, stressed Seydou Toumbia.

Abera Remba, a writer of Ethiopia, said that Korea in which the homogeneous nation has been living on one and the same territory with one national language from olden

times must be reunified into one without fail. He stressed that Ethiopia would continue to support the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

Baldemar Lenos, member of the Philippine delegation, said: Seeing the emotion-charged meeting of the brothers in the northern half of Korea with a delegate of Chondae-hyop who came to Pyongyang crossing the death line, I realised how ardently the Korean people desire national reunification. He expressed full support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

Aleksander Akin, member of the national delegation of the United States, said that it was quite natural for the Korean people to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. The U.S. forces must quit South Korea and the Korean people must be allowed to build their national state by themselves.

Reiton Mareo, a Costa Rican youth and student delegate, said: The reunification of Korea must be realized for world peace and security. The Costa Rican youth and students extend full support to and solidarity with the youth and students in the North and South of Korea in their struggle for national reunification. The three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—advanced by the great Comrade President Kim Il-song are the most fair and aboveboard principles of reunification. He evinced the belief that a beautiful land of Korea would be certainly reunified on the three principles.

**Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives by Sailboat**  
*SK0707123089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Ten of the members of the Soviet youth delegation to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students arrived in the festival city of Pyongyang today aboard sail boat.

The "Nakhodka-Grenada" carrying them today anchored at Pyongchon wharf after its successful 1,000 mile voyage in 11 days.

They left Nakhodka port on June 27 to take part in the Pyongyang festival which is being held in the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

They arrived in the festival city, pulling through rough waves of the east, south and west seas of Korea of the Pacific Ocean.

The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed at the wharf by youth and students and working people in Pyongyang.

**Polish Party Secretary Arrives for Festival**  
*SK0707164489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Leszek Miller, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, arrived here today by plane as a guest of honour to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

He was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish Ambassador to Korea.

**International Table Tennis President Arrives**  
*SK0707165889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Ichiro Ogimura, president of the International Table Tennis Federation, arrived here today by plane as a guest of honour to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Student.

He was met at the airport by Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean State Commission of Sports.

**Festival Unionists Support South Workers**  
*SK0907044189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—The trade unionists participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students from various countries put their signatures in support of the struggle of South Korean workers at their meeting with officials of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea on July 7.

Participating in the signing were 90 odd trade unionists from 52 countries and four international organisations including the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The signature paper supported the struggle of the South Korean workers for wage hikes, improvement of working conditions and repeal of the evil labor act and demanded that the right to celebrate May Day, the international holiday of workers, be guaranteed in South Korea.

It also demanded an immediate release of the South Korean workers under arrest and backed the struggle of the workers there for independence, democracy and reunification of the country.

**Chondaehyop Delegate Visits Korea Club**  
*SK0707160989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1535 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), last night visited the Korea club located in the Kangan Street along the bank of the picturesque River Taedong.

She was ushered in by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

She was welcomed by the warm applause of youth and students at the club.

She was guided to the club of Korean youth in America at the club, where she saw round posters on the theme of independence, democracy and national reunification published in South Korea and overseas.

Then she appreciated the video show about the struggle of South Korean youth and students who rose to realise the June 10 and August 15 North-South student talks last year.

She went up to the second floor to see the exhibition of fine arts. Yi Sun-hui of Chongnyu Minyesa of the city General Bureau of External Services, wrote the name of Yim Su-kyong with a brush and gave it to her.

Then she went round the exhibition of O Un-pyol's paintings. Child painter O Un-pyol drew a wild goose flying high in the sky and gave it to her. The painter wrote in the picture: "Fly high in our blue sky."

Yim Su-kyong praised the child painter and wrote the words "Our desire is reunification. To Un-pyol" with a brush for the little painter.

The club presented her with a commemorative key of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

**Rectors Issue Statement on Chondaehyop**

*SK0707154589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1514 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Rectors of universities in Pyongyang separately issued statements to the press denouncing the No Tae-u fascist clique's suppression of campuses these days.

The rector of the Pyongyang University of foreign studies bitterly condemned schemings of the No Tae-u group in having set a month as a "period of special checkup" and running amuck to suppress campuses to dissolve the

"National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) by branding it as an "organisation benefiting the enemy", incriminating the participation in the Pyongyang festival of the delegate of "Chondaehyop".

All the university professors of South Korea, he stressed, should courageously turn out to the struggle against the suppressive campaign launched by the No Tae-u group in a bid to put down at the point of the bayonet the righteous action of patriotic-minded students.

The rector of the university of commerce said:

"Chondaehyop" sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival. It is a just act prompted by its faith. It is entirely due to the obstructions of the South Korean puppets that the delegate Yim Su-kyong made a long detour to Pyongyang across oceans and continents, not legitimately passing through Panmunjom.

The rector of Pyongyang University of Physical Education had this to say:

The No Tae-u group which had never opened its mouth without crying for "exchange" and "contact" threw behind the bars some time ago Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion upon returning to South Korea after the visit to Pyongyang on charges of violation of the "National Security Law" and again launched an all-out suppressive campaign against the "Chondaehyop" by invoking the "law" with the participation of its delegate to the Pyongyang festival as an occasion. This is a rowdysm of the military blackguards who engaged themselves only in sword-brandishing, not knowing what politics and nation are.

The rector of the Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering pointed out that the anti-communist fascist moves of the puppets cracking down upon the hot-blooded young people espousing the chuche idea studied and followed by hundreds of millions of people around the world and incriminating the participation of the delegate of "Chondaehyop" in the Pyongyang festival is an unpardonable act of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors who are trying to prolong their remaining days by freezing the division of the nation with the backing of outside forces.

The rector of the University of Light Industry noted that the purpose sought by the South Korean puppets in their brutal suppression of "Chondaehyop" which sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival by invoking the "National Security Law", a fascist law, labelling it as an "organisation benefiting the enemy" is to stifle the progressive organisations of students, and expressed the expectation that the university professors of South Korea would courageously join their students in the patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.



The rector of the Pyongyang University of Fine Arts stressed: It is only too natural that the "Chondaebyop" should have sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival. He strongly charged that the puppets betrayed their true color as the vicious anti-communist, fascist maniacs by launching a frantic suppressive campaign, crying that the participation of a coed Yim Su-kyong in the festival was caused by an "operation" by someone.

**FRG Writer Sends Letter Praising Yim**  
*SK0707124589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1122 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Luise Rinser, woman writer of West Germany, sent a letter dated July 5 to Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaebyop) participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

I cannot repress my emotion at the news of the righteous act of dear Su-kyong, the letter says, adding:

I extend my greetings of admiration to you and assure you that I will always stand on your side.

It is, indeed, very admirable that you, a woman, decided to do so. [sentence as received] Your action will be recorded as a glorious page of history for all the women and youth of Korea.

**Korea Club Site of Friendship Meeting**  
*SK0807233689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1935 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—A friendship meeting of the Korean and Palestinian youth took place at the Korea Club today, the last day of the Pyongyang festival.

When the Palestinian youth delegates arrived there, the Korean youth and student delegates warmly welcomed them.

Korea and Palestine are far away from each other geographically. But they are class brothers standing on the same front against imperialism.

That is why the friendly feelings of the young people of the two countries are so deep.

Prior to the meeting, the youth delegates of the two countries went round a book and photo exhibition and a handicraft exposition, talking with each other.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Deputy head of the Korean youth and student delegation Yang Tok-chan underscored the achievements gained by the Palestinian people and youth in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors, adding:

The peoples and youth of the two countries are all comrades-in-arms who support and cooperate with each other in the struggle against imperialism and all manner of domination.

The Korean people will in the future, too, fight hand in hand with the friends from Palestine in the struggle for peace against imperialism.

Head of the Palestinian youth delegation Ibrahim al-Asad, addressing the meeting, denounced the Israeli aggressors for brutally suppressing and murdering Palestinians.

He expressed the firm resolution of the Palestinian people and youth to carry on the persistent struggle to drive imperialists and Zionists out of the Palestinian land and defend the State of Palestine they have already proclaimed.

In conclusion, he shouted: "Long live a reunified Korea!"

Silk banners and souvenirs were exchanged.

The youth delegates of the two countries deepened feelings of friendship and solidarity, singing and dancing.

**More Friendship Meetings Held**  
*SK0807234289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1923 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Friendship meetings were held with delegations of various countries such as Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Finland, Mauritius, Lesotho, Guyana, Japan, New Zealand and Botswana at the Korea Club on July 8 when the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] is due to be closed.

Thus, at the Korea Club of the 13th WFYS friendship joint gatherings and friendship meetings were held with some 5,500 members of youth and student delegations of over 150 countries till July 8.

At the meetings speeches were made by more than 300 heads and deputy heads of youth and student delegations of various countries.

Speakers said that the Pyongyang festival held for the first time in Asia under the slogan "Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" will be an occasion in gathering all youth and students of the five continents at one place, sharing a great ideal and ambition of youth and demonstrating their united might in fighting shoulder to shoulder for a bright future of mankind and world peace, though their nations and nationalities, languages and customs are different.

Saying that the 13th WFYS is a festival of the largest scale ever in the history of the movement of the world youth and students festival in scale and quality and a festival of high level in ideological and political content, speakers



expressed thanks to the workers' party and government of Korea and the Korean people, youth and students for having wonderfully ensured all conditions and conveniences for the successful holding of the festival.

The speakers expressed their determination to fight in firm unity with the world progressive youth and students on the road of struggle for independence, democracy and peace and said that in the future they would express firm solidarity and support for the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

**Meeting Held Between Korean, Foreign Students**  
*SK0707170389 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1622 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—A friendship meeting was held on July 6 at the Mongnan restaurant between Korean and foreign youth and student delegations which are participating in the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students].

Present there on invitation were members of the Ethiopian delegation, the Malagasy youth and student delegation, the delegation of the youth league of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said that the Korean youth and the Ethiopian, Malagasy and Seychellois youths were comrades-in-arms and brothers who have fought on the common front for independence, sovereignty, peace and friendship. The friendship between us is on invincible ascendance because it is based on the particular intimacy forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the leaders of these countries, he stressed.

He wished the youths of these countries greater achievements in their efforts to build a new, independent and prosperous society. Heads of the foreign delegations spoke next. They extended deep thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the DPRK and the Korean people for providing all conditions and conveniences for the holding of the festival on a grand scale.

They pointed out that the Pyongyang festival was being held with peculiarities in the idea of festival. The youth and students of the five continents of the world express firm solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they stressed.

The participants danced together, further deepening the friendly sentiments.

**Friendship Meeting Held With Malagasy Youth**  
*SK0807043989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0428 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—A friendship meeting with the Malagasy youth and student delegates participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students took place at the Pyongyang Yongwang girls' senior middle school on July 7.

The guests expressed admiration at the fact that the students are being prepared well to be reliable revolutionaries with knowledge, good moral character and good health, going round the "study hall of the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il-song," classrooms, laboratories, practice workshops.

After that they saw an art performance given by pupils.

Then they were invited to a friendship meeting.

Speeches were made there.

A letter to the Pyongyang Yongwang girls' senior middle school from the Nansan senior middle school of Madagascar, a friendship school, was read out.

**Foreign Religionists Meet Fellow Believers**  
*SK0707105889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1039 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Representatives of foreign youth and student religionists now participating in the Pyongyang festival visited Korean religious organizations and met with believers today.

The meetings took place at the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Committee of the Korean Roman Catholics Association and at the Yonghwa Temple and the volleyball gymnasium in Chongchun Street.

Korean Christians, Roman Catholic men, Buddhists and Moslems spoke on the occasion.

Noting that it was a long time ago that religion was introduced in Korea, they said that there had been more than 500 temples and 1,400 chapels there even after the liberation of the country, but they were all destroyed by the U.S. bombing during the Korean war.

After the war the state rehabilitated or built up temples and churches, they said, and stressed:

Religious men in our country are guaranteed complete freedom of religious belief by the socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the state does not interfere in the internal affairs of all the religious organizations but protects them so they can freely engage themselves in their activities.

Introducing the free activities of Korean religious organizations, they said they would make unsparing efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country and its development and prosperity in the future, too, and develop cooperation and exchange with religious people of all countries in the world who love peace.

The foreign youth and student religionists present at the meetings expressed their views on further strengthening the struggle for peace against war through religious activities and strengthening many-sided exchange and cooperation in the domain of religion.

**Delegates Meet Officials of People's Groups**  
*SK0707110489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1033 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Foreign youth and student delegates to the Pyongyang festival on July 7 met officials of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and other working people's organisations. The people at the meeting informed each other of the duties and roles, principles of activity and experiences of operations of the working people's organization of their countries and exchanged their views.

Noting that the Korean working people's organizations such as the General Federation of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Union of Agricultural Working People have fully carried out their missions and tasks as links between the working masses and the Workers' Party of Korea and as organizations for ideological education and achieved great successes in socialist construction by mobilizing working people of broad strata under the leadership of the party, the attendants expressed their feelings of deep respect and reverence for the respected leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Youth and student delegates of China, Nicaragua, Benin and other countries who met officials of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea expressed their conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the youth organizations and youth and students of Korea and their countries would develop further on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace, and referred to the struggle of the young people of their countries.

The foreign youth and student delegates at the meeting expressed their concern over the tension on the Korean peninsula caused by the new war provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and reaffirmed their full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and youth and students for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Performances of literary sketches were given at the meetings which were held in an atmosphere of overflowing feelings of friendship and solidarity.

**Delegates Meet Administrative, Economic Officials**  
*SK0707115989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1110 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Youth and student delegates of different countries met administrative and economic officials of Korea and exchanged views on the questions of mutual concern on the "day of the host country" of the Pyongyang festival.

Yi Ho-ung, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, warmly welcomed the youth delegates who came with the feelings of friendship, and introduced the long history of Pyongyang, its development after the country's liberation and experience in city construction.

He said that Pyongyang was reduced to ashes by the brutal bombings of U.S. imperialism 1,400 times during the Fatherland Liberation War but turned into a grandiose, modern young city in a short period after the war under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He also referred to the questions facing the Administration and Economic Guidance Committee in playing the role of a householder in charge of citizens' living.

Youth and student delegates were told by officials of the agricultural commission about the chuche method of farming and its vitality in Korea, the unique agricultural guidance system and achievements in the development of agriculture.

Some other youth delegates met leading functionaries of the General Bureau of Tourism and the Commission of Public Welfare to hear their experience and achievements.

**Delegates Meet Social, Cultural Officials**  
*SK0707130489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1114 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Youth and student delegates of various countries participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students met Korean officials in the domains of education, culture and art, public health and sports on July 7 at the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang International House of Culture, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

They said that the Pyongyang festival was of weighty significance in exchanging their view and opinions and achieving understanding and cooperation in education, culture and art, public health and sports among broad segments of youth and students of the world.

Social and cultural officials of Korea introduced the popular and advanced systems of free education, free medical care and the achievements in flowering and developing culture and art and sports.

Delegates of youth and students of various countries realized in detail the fact that a large army of over 1.6 million intellectuals has been reared because the state has given education to all people as their parents and they were managing and operating the state, socialist construction, science and technology.

They showed deep interest in that the mortality of the population was lowered by far as against the pre-liberation years and the average life span of people lengthened by 36 years by splendidly realizing the prophylactic policy of the party, section doctor system and many other popular policies of public health and the comprehensive development has been achieved in literature, art and sports.

The guests informed the Korean officials of the successes and experience achieved by people, youth and students of their countries in those fields and expressed their intentions to maintain closer exchange and cooperation.

After the meetings the youth and student delegates of various countries watched model sports game and a performance of art pieces.

#### **Delegates Meet Leaders of Social Organizations**

SK0707110189 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1028 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Delegates of various countries to the Pyongyang festival met with functionaries of Korean social organizations today, "the day of the host country."

Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, briefed delegates of international organizations and different countries on the fair and aboveboard proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve its reunification.

Peace is being violated and the danger of war is increasing in Korea today entirely because the U.S. imperialists who are keeping their military occupation of South Korea, have introduced more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and are ceaselessly staging large-scale war maneuvers like the "Team Spirit," he said, and stressed:

In order to prevent a war and defend peace in Korea, it is necessary, therefore, to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, have the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

He expressed thanks to the youths and organizations of the world's peaceloving countries for their full support and encouragement to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Chong Tong-uk, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, told delegates of international organizations and various countries to the festival that the Korean people, youth and students would unite with the world's peaceloving forces and vigorously struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Then views on matters of common concern were exchanged at the meetings with delegates of various countries in a friendly atmosphere.

#### **Friendship Gatherings Held at Factories**

SK0707115589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1047 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Friendship gatherings with festival guests were held today at factories in Pyongyang and local areas.

Festival delegates went round production processes of factories amid the warm welcome of workers.

At the friendship gatherings the production of factories and achievements made in carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan were introduced. The guests heard about the role of working youth in realising the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and about their participation in the management and operation of factories.

The guests told what youth and students of their countries are doing.

The friendship gatherings laid stress on consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship and solidarity forged firm among the youth of the world.

The guests saw performances of art circle members at factories and spent a pleasant time, dancing with hosts.

#### **Meetings Held at Schools**

SK0707115689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1057 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Youth and student delegates of some 30 countries to the Pyongyang festival attended friendship gatherings which were held at the Taedongmun Primary School, the Changjon Primary School and other schools in Pyongyang today, "the day of the host country."

Delegates attentively went round modern educational facilities which have been provided under the rays of the "theses on socialist education."



At gatherings they were briefed on the history of schools and the content of education and on experiences in educational system and method.

They heard about the achievements in implementing the "theses on socialist education" and the intellectualization of the whole society which is being pushed ahead.

They informed each other of education of their countries, social problems in this field and experience in the struggle for the right to education.

Gatherings exchanged views on strengthening interchange and cooperation in the field of education.

Guests spent a pleasant while, seeing art performances given by school children.

#### **Gatherings Held on Cooperative Farms**

SK0707105589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1044 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—More than 20 cooperative farms in Pyongyang and local areas were scenes of friendship gatherings with delegates to the festival today.

The guests were warmly greeted on the cooperative farms, though it was a busy season.

The hosts briefed the visitors on the farming this year and conditions of the cooperative farms and their history.

They told about the important role played by the young farmers in the modernisation and industrialisation of agriculture and promotion of the rural technical revolution.

It was stressed at the friendship gatherings that the young people of the five continents should firmly unite and consolidate and develop still further peace and friendship.

The delegates to the festival made a round of fields and production and cultural establishments of the cooperative farms and were invited to see performances given by art circle members.

The guests and farmers deepened feelings of friendship, singing and dancing together.

#### **International Youths Visit Local Homes**

SK0907021089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2001 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Youth and student delegates of various countries to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students called at families of working people in Pyongyang with feelings of friendship for the Korean people on July 7, the day of the host country of the festival.

Residential quarters in the capital were animated with festive mood upon greeting festival guests. Working people in their holiday attire warmly welcomed the guests, waving floral bunches and playing accordions and beating gongs on the street.

Families of Kyongsang-dong, central district, on the bank of the River Taedong received guests of some 20 countries including the Soviet Union, China, the German Democratic Republic, Spain, the United States, Tunisia and Ecuador and spent a pleasant time with them.

The Soviet guests who called at the flat No. 2 on the fifth floor of a 12-storeyed apartment building had a conversation with householder Kim Tok-sam and his wife Kim Yong-hyon and their children in a cordial atmosphere.

Kim Tok-sam is a doctor at the Mannyon General Medicine Bureau, Kim Yong-hyon is working as a housewife's workteam and their children are studying at the University of Medicine and the University of Foreign Studies.

An Sang-taek street at Morangbong District, too, was overflowing with welcome and festive mood to greet festival guests.

Families in Sohung-dong on this street played host to guests from 15 countries including India, Japan, Turkey, Tanzania and Guyana. Tanzanian guests who called at flat No. 1 on the 11th floor of an apartment building, the family of Chang Tae-sam who is a table tennis coach, were welcomed by his wife Kim Sun-kum and her two daughters.

Kim Sun-kum briefed the guests on her family life, entertaining them with a tea-party in a Korean style room.

Her father fell in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. aggressors and her mother was killed by U.S. bombing.

Left an orphan in her early years, she grew up at a nursery home run by the state and studied at schools to her heart's content, enjoying the benefits of free education.

"I am not an orphan. My mother is the party and my father is President Kim Il-song," said Kim Sun-kum with deep emotion.

Youth and student delegates from different countries visited hundreds of families in Tongmun-dong, first Chongnyu-tong, second Nungra-tong, Puksae-tong, Kaeson-tong and other resident quarters in the capital on July 7.

After visiting a family in Sohung-tong, 'Abdul Rahim, an official of the Democratic Youth Union of Afghan People's Army, said:

I have heard that the Korean people lead a happy life on many occasions in my country. And I have confirmed this at first hand today.

I really envy the Korean families their peaceful, happy and stable life. The Korean families owe their happy life to the wise guidance and warm care of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

**Foreign Youth, Students Visit Mangyongdae**  
*SK0707155189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1524 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Mangyongdae located on the bank of the Taedong River about 12 km southwest from the central part of Pyongyang, city of the festival, is thronged with festival participants.

Mangyongdae is the historic sacred place of revolution where the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song was born.

Since the opening of the festival great many foreign guests from over 160 countries and overseas compatriots have visited here.

In the past thirty years, 29,410 delegations and 255,650 foreigners including heads of party and state of 80 countries have visited Mangyongdae.

The number of Korean visitors at home and abroad amounts to over 112.35 million.

In Mangyongdae there grow thousands of trees which foreign guests have planted in memory of their visits.

A leading official of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum said that an average of more than six thousand people of all strata including Pyongyang festival participants have recently visited Mangyongdae every day.

Participants of the Pyongyang festival looked around with deep impression the historic relics used by the family of President Kim Il-song through generations, remains and materials showing his revolutionary history at the Mangyongdae native home.

At Mangyongdae members of foreign youth and student delegations said they came to know well about the fact that brilliant reality of Korea in which everything serves for the people has taken its root in Mangyongdae.

Heads and members of delegations from many countries of the world made their entry in the visitors' book after visiting Mangyongdae.

**Guests of Honor Pay Visits**

*SK0707121189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1100 GMT 7 Jul 89

["Mangyongdae Is Sacred Place of Revolution Imbuing World's Progressive People With Strength and Courage."—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Guests of honour and delegates to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are visiting time-honoured Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood.

Visitors are unanimous in saying with deep admiration that Mangyongdae is a native home dear to their hearts and a sacred place of revolution imbuing the world's progressive people with strength and courage.

Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, made an entry into the visitors book saying Mangyongdae is a native place dear to the hearts of not only the Korean people but also all foreigners.

Rashid Abul Nizam, vice-chairman of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, said Korea is shining and its people great as they have their leader in the person of the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that he has learnt a lot from his visit to Mangyongdae, an Angolan delegate said:

President Kim Il-song who, born into a patriotic and revolutionary family of all generations, embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, has led the Korean revolution straight to victory under the banner of the chuche idea over the long period of more than half a century, thus performing immortal feats which will shine long in history.

The head of the Costa Rican youth and student delegation said respected President Kim Il-song has become the most renowned great leader in the world and enjoys boundless respect for his wise leadership of the revolution and construction and for his devoted service to the people.

Telling about his joy and honour upon visiting Mangyongdae, Sulayman Qaddah, deputy secretary of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist B'ath Party, sincerely wished good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is devoting his all for the freedom and happiness of the people.

**Festival Guests of Honor Tour Panmunjom**  
*SK0907111189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1025 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Guests of honour to the festival toured Panmunjom and denounced the U.S. imperialists for inflicting the misfortunes of national division upon the Korean people and positively supported the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

First Deputy Prime Minister of Uganda Eriya Kategaya said he realised the sufferings of national division the Korean people are undergoing.

If the U.S. imperialists had not occupied South Korea, the Korean people would not have sustained the tragedy and sufferings of national division and Korea would not have been bisected, he noted, and added:

The Ugandan people will always support the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Somlat Chanthamat said:

The policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most just policy conforming to the desire of the Korean people as well as the world people.

Korea and Laos are the fraternal countries. This is why we regard the Korean people's cause of national reunification as our struggle.

We are convinced that the cause of Korea's reunification is sure to be victorious.

The director of the Political Training Bureau of the National Coordination Department of the Popular Organisation of Burkina Faso noted:

Through our visit to Panmunjom we could clearly know who wants reunification and who pursues division and confrontation.

We will fight together with your people till the Korean people have accomplished the cause of national reunification.

Soviet writer Lev Oshanin expressed his impressions of Korean visit in an interview with a KCNA reporter as follows:

During the festival I wrote a poem "Koreyanka" (Korean Girl), which will be presented to Yim Su-kyong, delegate of "Chondaehyop" from South Korea.

She was a flower of the current festival. Some 150,000 popular masses sent her cheers with tears in the face. The moment, I clearly realized how great and ardent the Korean people's desire for reunification is. [sentence as received]

Her participation in the Pyongyang festival is a dream-like reality. But if this dream breaks, the motherland will be reunified. Korea is one. There is only one Korea, reunified and free.

**International Art Festival in Pyongyang Closes**  
*SK0707062789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1720 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang International Art Festival dropped its curtain on July 6 after making a success amidst the great interest of the festival participants.

Some 200 national art troupes from five continents participated in this festival.

Put on the stage in the festival were over 700 pieces of art works performed by 2,000 young artistes and prize winners of the international contests.

More than 150 pieces of feature, documentary and science films and animated cartoons were screened during the festival.

According to the practice, the international art festival was held, divided into festival of political song, festival of classical and modern music, festival of dance and pantomime, festival of pop music, festival of folk and traditional music, festival of circus and magic art, film festival and exhibition of fine arts.

The performances were appreciated by some one hundred thousand Pyongyang citizens, representatives of youth and students and artistes.

The performances won a great popularity every day.

The performances by national delegations on the principle of voluntariness [as received] were participated in by the art troupes of all countries which attended the Pyongyang festival.

"Medal commemorating participation in the Pyongyang International Art Festival" was awarded to all the performers.

The joint international art performance was given on July 6 by 1,000 artistes of 100 countries including the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau which put more than three art pieces on the stage of the performances by national delegations.



Colourful programs of political songs, folk and traditional music, pantomimes and circus were put on the stage.

"Art diploma of Pyongyang festival" was awarded to the participants in the joint art performances.

Closing ceremonies were held at respective places with the closing of the international art festival as an occasion.

The speakers at the ceremonies hailed the success of the Pyongyang international art festival and noted that the friendly bonds of the progressive youth and students and artistes all over the world were strengthened through the art festival.

The Pyongyang International Art Festival marked an important occasion in strengthening the unity of young artistes and further enhancing the function and role of literature and art in the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

**Korean Folk Festival Activities Described**  
*SK0707110989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1024 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The Korean Folk Festival continued today in the Taesongsan pleasure ground of Pyongyang.

The folk festival was held, divided into the block of youth folk festival, the block of children's folk festival, the block of embroidery and craft making and exhibition and the block of folk art performances.

The folk festival showed the peculiar national customs and cultural traditions of the Korean people to the foreign friends.

The folk festival in Mt. Taesong was crowded with a large number of visitors every day.

In the block of youth folk festival, there took place the singing and dancing, training in martial arts, wedding ceremony, an ethnic ceremony. The visitors also saw Korean wrestling, swinging, seesawing and other games which are favourite games of the Korean people.

The champion of the Korean wrestling was awarded an ox according to the old customs.

In the block of embroidery and craft making and exhibition foreigners saw at first hand the processes of making porcelain, embroidery and other industrial art objects and of making national costumes.

Also displayed in this block were the interior furniture of the Korean-style dwelling house and various kinds of national costumes.

**Youth, Students Mark 7th Day of Youth Festival**  
*SK0707175289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1718 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Functions of the "day of the host country", the seventh day of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, took place in Pyongyang with a large attendance.

Some 100 functions were held today. They included a solidarity rally to support the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, joint friendship meetings, gatherings at friendship units, meetings with officials in different fields and art performances.

A solidarity rally to support the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held at the youth park open-air theatre.

Many delegates to the festival spoke at the rally. They fully supported the struggle of the Korean people, youth and students to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country and bitterly denounced the splittist "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Such slogans as "U.S. imperialists, quit South Korea at once!" and "Korea is one!" burst forth in succession at the rally place crowded with 10,000 working people, youth and students.

At the rally chairman Kim Chang-yong of the Korean Students Committee and delegate Yim Su-kyong of "Chondaehyop" read out together "joint declaration of the youth and students in the North and South on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" and signed it.

More than 33,000 working people in Pyongyang and delegates to the festival assembled at the Mangyongdae fun fair, Taesongsan recreation ground and Moranbong recreation ground, venues of joint friendship meetings.

Such colorful events as performances of artists and mass dance, sport amusement and folk games took place at places of joint friendship meetings.

Friendship meetings with delegates to the festival were held at about 40 factories, farms and schools which have established friendly relations with counterparts of different countries.

Delegates of those countries which have no friendship organizations, too, visited and held meetings at scores of factories, farms and schools, spending meaningful time.

Many young delegates to the festival sat together with young people of factories, farms and schools to further strengthen the bonds of anti-imperialist solidarity and deepened feelings of peace and friendship.

Today saw meetings of delegates to the festival with officials of the Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Culture and Art, Field, the Education Commission, the Ministry of Public Health, the Commission of Public Welfare, State Commission of Sports, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and other fields.

Officials in different domains of Korea and delegates to the festival talked each other about achievements and experience they gained in the past and stressed the significance of the Pyongyang festival.

A mass gymnastic display "Korea Today" performed by more than 50,000 school youth and children was given at the Kim Il-song Stadium.

The mass gymnastic display consists of nine scenes such as "Warm Welcome to Participants in the Pyongyang Festival," "Land of Morning Calm," "Father of People," "The Party is Our Guide," and "Resourceful People, Prospering Country".

The display showing the stirring reality of Korea which has been built into a strong socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea left a deep impression upon the delegates to the festival.

Excellent taekwondo players made a demonstration performance at the Pyongyang indoor stadium.

They skillfully showed 20 odd kinds of model movement such as pattern, reverse turning strike, model sparring matches, side twisting kick, strike across motorcycle and one-match-for-five face off to win great admiration from more than 10,000 spectators.

As important cultural and artistic event the song and dance "Song of Happiness" was presented by 5,000 artists at the February 8 House of Culture.

Artists, through their performance, truthfully represented the happy life the Korean people are leading with nothing more to desire in the world under the superior socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The performances by school youth and kindergarten children and acrobatic performance were successfully given to win the acclaim of the audiences.

Many foreigners visited Korean families in Pyongyang and had lively conversations with them. People of neighbourhood units in different dong warmly greeted delegates to the festival as if they were their family members and conversed with the friends in a friendly atmosphere.

The final function of the day was the friendship soiree at Kim Il-song square.

Young men and women danced a cheerful mass dance.

A colorful floral boating in the portion of the Taedong River between Taedong and Ongnyu Bridges increased the festive mood of the friendship soiree.

The Pyongyang festival continues.

### 5,000 Artists Perform

SK0707171289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1657 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Five thousand artists in Pyongyang gave a grand performance of "Song of Happiness" at the 6,000-seat theatre of the February 8 House of Culture on the "day of the host country."

The performance was seen by over 4,000 festival delegates and guests of honour from 180 countries.

"Song of Happiness" of six scenes is a grand epic of peculiar style which shows the independent and creative life of the Korean people through some 20 pieces of grand choruses, dances, group singings, solos, pangchang and other forms of stage works.

The performance 1,500 vocalists as well as dancers and instrumentalists is guided by competent conductors of the Republic.

The performers vividly showed the happy life of the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea through a successful artistic depiction of the ideological and thematic content of the work.

In the epilogue they expressed the warm feelings of friendship with the progressive youth and students united closely on the basis of the noble idea of anti-imperialism and independence by dancing to the tune of songs of festival in the national costumes of different countries of the world.

At the end of the performance the audiences presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

**Boat Festival Held on Taedong River**

SK0707173489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1712 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—A festooned boat festival on the River Taedong was held today, "the day of the host country" of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The River Taedong was decked in festive attire this evening.

The part of the river between the Taedong and Ongnyu Bridges looked fascinating with some 20 festooned boats and float boats decorated with festival flags, welcome slogans, flowers and flower lamps.

Boys and girls in various national costumes sang and danced for joy and pleasure on a float boat for welcome of the Pyongyang festival decked with flowers depicting the five continents against the background of national flags and festival flags and welcoming tapes, a float boat for the unity of youth and students and a float boat symbolic of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Scores of dancers in fairy dress performed a fairy dance on a float boat portraying the beautiful scenery of Mt. Kungang, stirring up a nocturnal festive mood and accordion concerts were given by Korean school children on a float boat representing the happiness of children.

Festooned boats with beautiful and fascinating dances and cheerful art numbers were sailing up and down on the river, carrying the minds of youth and students from the five continents aspiring after a new free peaceful world.

Tens of thousands of festival guests and working people in the city gathered at both banks of the river to see the festooned boat festival and danced and sang, deepening the feelings of friendship and solidarity.

The festooned boat festival on the river Taedong made festival guests happy with its peculiarity, beauty and ecstasy.

Colourful art performances including national song and dance, chorus, light music, cinema music, dance and children's song and dance were put on the festively decorated floating stages on the picturesque river.

**Friendship Soiree Given**

SK0707181789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1732 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Delegates of youth and students from the five continents gathered at Kim Il-song Square in Pyongyang, the city of the festival, on July 7 as dusk fell.

A friendship soiree, one of functions of the "day of the host country," was arranged there.

The gaily decorated Kim Il-song square was in a festive mood. It was crowded by tens of thousands of delegates to the festival, tourists and youth and students in Pyongyang.

Large balloons carrying streamers reading "Anti-imperialist solidarity" and "Peace, friendship" were floating in the sky above the square and it was brilliantly illumined with neon decorations throwing bright rays.

Attending the soiree were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and other senior officials of the party and the Government of Korea, members of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival and the Korean Preparatory Committee for the festival, delegates of different countries, compatriots under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and other overseas Koreans and youth and students in Pyongyang.

Present there on invitation were guests of honor to the festival and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang.

A music signalling the opening of the soiree was played and colorful performances were given on the large special stage which was installed as a festival emblem style in the centre of the square.

A mass dance went on when "Dancing Youngster", a toll of 8 metres long, was moving on the stage under which a chorus group of hundreds and famous actors and actresses sang and dancers performed changgo dance, kerchief dance, water jar dance, fan dance and friendship dance by turns to light instrumental accompaniment.

The square turned into a grand stage of tens of thousands of square metres when delegates to the festival and friends joined dancing. They shared the feelings of friendship, joyously dancing to the resounding melodies of "My Country Good to Live In", "Let Us Not Forget Our Friendship," "The Reunification Train Runs," "Pyongyang, Pyongyang, the City of Friendship," and "The Masters of the Future Are Youth and Students".

Kim Il-song Square became Asia's first venue where the song of the world festival of youth and students reverberated.

It has been closely linked with the history of feats of the Korean people, history of their struggle and victory under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

A parade for celebrating the victory in the war by the Korean People's Army which defeated the U.S. aggressors was held on this square, ranks of grand mass demonstrations of Pyongyang citizens for celebrating the



founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea passed by and a large number of mass meetings which demonstrated the heroic spirit of the Korean people who have risen in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country were held there.

Many heads of state from the five continents were warmly welcomed by the Korean people on this square.

Today Kim Il-song Square which the Korean people call square of loyalty, square of victory and square of friendship, recorded another event in its shining history.

Delegates of youth and students from more than 180 countries gathered there under the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship in which they vowed to build the independent and peaceful 3rd millennium, understanding, respecting and uniting with each other.

This was witnessed on Kim Il-song Square by foreign young friends who joined dancing and guests of honor to the festival in the reserved seats.

Dances and songs did not cease on the square till the night far advanced.

Brightly illuminated floral boats glided and water-skiers displayed their skill on the River Taedong flowing by the square, the site of the soiree, adding festivity to the soiree with its fascinating scene.

#### **Preparatory Committee Hosts Banquet**

SK0707182689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1742 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The Korean Preparatory Committee (KPC) for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students arranged a banquet today on the day of the host country envisaged in the program of the festival.

Invited to the banquet were Angles Thierry, convenor of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival, and members of the PC of the IPC and members of the youth and student delegations of various countries to the festival.

Present there were Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the KPC [Korean Preparatory Committee] for the festival, and other officials concerned and members of the Korean youth and student delegation.

Chairman Choe Yong-hae spoke first at the banquet.

He said youths from various countries have participated in functions on the day of the host country and supported and encouraged the Korean people, youth and students in their just cause.

Speaking of the achievements made by the Korean people, youth and students in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said: We are confronted with the tasks to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed deep thanks to delegates of various countries for their support to and sympathy with the Korean people, youth and students in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Ali Mawla, Lebanese delegate to the PC of the IPC, spoke next.

Saying that all the members of the delegations to the festival have been deeply moved, he expressed deep thanks to the Korean party, government and people for their great efforts for a success of the festival.

He expressed thanks particularly to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for his deep concern for the festival.

Pointing out that the festival activities and the functions organized by the host country have created a good atmosphere for the festival, he said that the participants in the festival have deepened mutual understanding and trust in this atmosphere.

All the festival functions reflect solidarity with the people in their struggle for national liberation, independence, sovereignty, human dignity and social progress, he added.

Stressing that the participants in the festival have expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he wished them great success in their struggle for realizing their national desire.

#### **Labor Hero Title Awarded to Chongnyon Member**

SK0707183089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1750 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The title of Labor Hero and a Gold Medal (hammer and sickle) and Order of National Flag First Class were awarded to Won Yong-chol, vice-director of a department of CHOSON SINBO, who firmly armed himself with the chuche idea of our party, set an example in the patriotic work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and came to the homeland by yacht through the rough seas from Japan to participate in the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students].

according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK promulgated today by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**People's Palace Site of Special Hearings**  
*SK0907013489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1048 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The special hearing which opened at the People's Palace of Culture closed on July 8, after successfully winding up its work.

At the special hearing young speakers from scores of countries and international organisations, citing facts, exposed the crimes of racists and Zionists and called for unity and a joint step in the struggle against them.

The closing ceremony of the special hearing was held at the People's Palace of Culture on July 8.

Present at the closing ceremony were delegates of the Permanent Commission [PC] of the IPC [International Preparatory Committee] for the festival and international organisations, youth and student delegates and guests of honor from different countries and working people in the city.

The delegate of the PC of the IPC or the festival summed up the work of the special hearing.

He said the hearing was held successfully to suit its mission and stressed the need for the youth and students on the five continents to expose all manner of crimes in violating the dignity and independence of man in time and thus awaken the people and inspire them to the struggle against those crimes.

**Thematic Centers Wind Up Work as WFYS Closes**  
*SK0807113289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1051 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Eight thematic centres, main political events of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFS], wound up their work successfully this morning.

Grand closing ceremonies took place at thematic centers in Grand People's study house, one of the famous buildings in Pyongyang, the People's Palace of Culture, and the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, the International Cinema House, a study room of the University of National Economy and Chongryon Hotel which were completed on the threshold of the festival.

Members of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, delegates and guests of honor to the festival made speeches at the closing functions.

Noting that the thematic centres, the sites of main political events in the festival, successfully wound up their work in accordance with the idea of the festival, the speakers expressed thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for their sincerity and efforts for the success of the festival functions.

The thematic centres which were open from July 2 confirmed that the 13th WFYS was a grand international political assembly rich in content and unprecedented in scale.

Discussions on 80 themes took place in six days. They included peace and disarmament, anti-imperialist solidarity, national liberation and independence, sovereignty and national self-determination, socio-economic development and new international economic order, Non-Aligned Movement, rights of the youth and students, human rights and all other important problems raised by the present era.

The speakers numbered several thousands. They represented the views and stands of more than 2,000 youth and student organisations of 180 countries participating in the festival.

Youth and student delegates who took the floor, according to the agenda items, analysed the urgent and matured demands of the present times and aspiration of mankind and on this basis, under scored the need to firmly preserve the tradition of the festival movement and continue to expand and develop the youth and student movement, guided by the noble idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, and expressed their will to firmly unite, irrespective of idea, system, political view and religious belief, nationality and race, and to support and closely cooperate with each other for the common cause of mankind.

Meetings with anti-imperialist fighters, veterans, peace champions, young pacifists, A-bomb victims, victims to nuclear testing, victims to chemical weapons, anti-fascist and anti-racist fighters, environmental protection activists, young journalists, human right activists, well-known woman personalities, young educators, young scientists, young inventors and other progressive social activists of different countries were held at the centres to show in broader outline the aspirations of mankind and ambition of the youth and students to build a new peaceful world.

Youth and students of different countries deepened feelings of friendship through photo exhibitions, film shows, club activities and other cultural events held at the centres.

Youth and student delegates and guests of honour who took the floor had different political views and religious beliefs and different colors and languages.

Their positions and tasks were also different.

In their speeches, however, they stressed in unison that "anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship" is the common idea of our times and its realisation is the common task of mankind.

### **Kim Il-song's Youth Festival Activities**

#### **Visits Soviet, Other National Clubs**

*SK0907125989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2100 GMT 7 July 89*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited other countries' national clubs of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, yesterday called at other countries' national clubs of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

He was accompanied by the Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet club. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the club, the Soviet youth and students wholeheartedly welcomed him, dancing and singing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was received by Viktor Ivanovich Mironenko, first secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Youth League and head of the Soviet youth delegation; responsible officials of the Soviet delegation; honorary guests; Gennadiy Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and other officials of the embassy. The great leader Comrade received a bouquet of fragrant flowers from the members of the Soviet youth delegation.

Under the guidance of the responsible officials of the Soviet youth delegation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went round the displayed photos and handicrafts and other things which show friendship and solidarity of the youth and the people of the two countries, and he warmly conversed with the members of the Soviet delegation in the lounge. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a gift from the members of the delegation. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a picture taken with the members of the delegation.

#### **Meets Overseas Koreans**

*SK0707183489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1753 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today met the Korean youth delegation of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) led by Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and various other delegations and visiting groups of Chongnyon and delegations and visiting groups of Koreans in China, the Soviet Union and the United States on a visit to the socialist homeland to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] and posed for a photograph with them.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs; and officials concerned.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and his party and Mr. Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation, on a visit to the socialist homeland were also present.

When president Kim Il-song arrived, Overseas Koreans burst into stormy cheers of "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!"

A floral basket and flowers carrying boundless respect and reverence of the overseas Koreans were presented to him.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the members of the delegations and visiting groups participating in the 13th WFYS and posed for a photograph with them.

#### **Meets Koreans Living in Americas**

*SK0807160689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1549 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song met today a visiting group of Korean residents in Americas on a visit to the fatherland to observe the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, headed by Yang Un-sik, president of One Korea Movement.

Present there were Ho Tam and Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs.



President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the members of the visiting group in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the members of the visiting group.

#### **Receives Youth Leaders**

SK0807113489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1101 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Walid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and Josef Skala, president of the International Union of Students, participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-son, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with gifts by the guests.

#### **Meets Chongnyon's Han Tok-su**

SK0707181089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1740 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is visiting the socialist homeland to participate in the 13th WFYS and his party.

Ho Tam was present on the occasion.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial conversation with Chairman Han Tok-su.

He hosted a luncheon for the chairman and his party and Won Yong-chol, vice-director of a department of CHOSON SINBO of Chongnyon.

#### **Meets with Malagasy Youth Group**

SK0707180289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1732 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today met the members of the Malagasy youth and student delegation to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFSY] and posed for a photograph with them.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Ho Tam, member of the political bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS; and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Also present were arsene Ratsifehera, senior member of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar and deputy general secretary of the Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar, and Raveloson Mahasampo Hortense, chief of the National Central Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, visiting Korea as guests of honor to the 13th WFYS and their parties.

Members of the malagasy youth and student delegation presented President Kim Il-song with fragrant floral bunches.

President Kim Il-song has a cordial conversation with the members of the delegation and posed for a photograph with them.

#### **Attends Figure Skating Demonstrations**

SK0807164489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1630 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song saw figure skating demonstration performance of men and women from different countries who are participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students at the ice rink today.

When President Kim Il-song appeared on the rostrum, the entire spectators enthusiastically welcomed him, bursting into stormy cheers "hurrah!"

Korean figure skaters presented fragrant floral bunches to him.

Seeing the performance were Yi Chong-ok and Ho Tam, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned, members of the Korean youth and student delegation and the youth delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and sportsmen in Pyongyang.

Also seeing the performance was Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Among the spectators were the youth delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Central Committee of the

Free German youth, GDR ambassador E.P. to Korea Hans Maretzki, Soviet Ambassador E.P. to Korea Gen-nadiy Bartoshevich and foreign guests.

Participating in the performance were GDR world title holder Katrina Witt and figure skaters from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Korea and Chongnyon.

They well displayed their refined skill with graceful and gentle movements, skilled revolving and jumping in the man and woman singles, figure dance and paires they prepared for the occasion to be acclaimed by the spectators.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the players on their demonstrations.

### **Congratulates Korean Student Delegation**

SK0907113489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1035 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today met the Korean youth and student delegation which participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and congratulated it on its success.

Present on the occasion were members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kye Ung-tae and Ho Tam, secretary of the WPK Central Committee Choe Tae-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the league of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Choe Yong-hae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Chang Song-taek and chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan Kim Hak-su now staying in the socialist homeland.

Amid the stormy cheers of manse (hurrah) members of the delegation presented fragrant bouquets carrying the loyalty of all the Korean youth and students to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the members of the delegation upon their great success in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and posed for a photograph with them.

### **13th World Youth Festival Closes in Pyongyang**

SK0807155889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1522 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The flame of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students has gone out in the May Day Stadium, Pyongyang, the festival city.

The Pyongyang festival which was held from July 1 to 8 with the participation of youth and students delegates from 180 countries of the five continents marked a brilliant chapter in the history of the youth movement of the world.

During the festival, a total of some 3,000 different functions were held at more than 500 places in Pyongyang.

The festival events were participated in by Korean youth and students and other working people and festival delegates, over 6.5 million all together.

Thousands of youth and student delegates and honorary guests discussed the subject of "anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship".

Major socio-political issues of our times were widely debated under approximately 200 titles at plenaries discussions, round tables at thematic centres as well as at the anti-imperialist tribunal, era of special hearing, special events and solidarity meetings.

Joint friendship meetings, friendship gatherings and round-table talks have been held at many places almost every day, and hundreds of other meetings were held at places of function, national clubs, hotels and lodgings.

Some 100 exhibitions have taken place.

Over 20,000 artistes and members of amateur art groups have given performances on over 100 stages.

70 national clubs have been organized and operated.

Impressive political, cultural and sports events of distinctive features have been held on a world level and added brilliance to the festival.

The opening and closing ceremonies of the festival each of which was attended by over 200,000 people including 70,000 performers, over 20,000 guests and more than 100,000 youth and students and working people of the city, a mass gymnastic display "Korea today" given by 50,000 school children, the song and dance epic "Song of Happiness" presented by 5,000 artistes, a torch march by over 50,000, a friendship soiree and festooned boat festival on the Taedong River participated in by tens of thousands and other festival events have left a deep impression on the festival participants for their large scale, their rich content and unique form.

As the flame went out slowly at the closing ceremony at the May Day stadium with an accommodation of 150,000 people, many of the festival guests exclaimed that the Pyongyang festival would be enshrined in their minds for ever, and shouted "Let's remember Pyongyang at all times."

### Events Mark Festival End

SK0907005289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2244 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which proceeded every day on an unprecedented scale amidst the great expectation and interest of the progressive peoples, youths and students of the five continents dropped its curtain in Pyongyang on the eighth day after finishing its work with a great success.

The closing ceremony of the Pyongyang festival took place splendidly in the brightly-lit May Day Stadium in the evening amidst the high level of political enthusiasm of the working people and youths and students in the capital.

Countless fireworks were displayed in the sky above the stadium, adding lustre to the closing function of the festival attended by 150,000 people.

The great leader President Kim Il-song attended the closing ceremony to the great delight of the festival delegates from 180 countries of the world.

Prior to the closing ceremony a message to the youth and students of the world was adopted and made public.

The festival flag was lowered from the high flagpole and the flame flaring up in the festival flame stand slowly died out in the presence of all in the stadium.

The historical Pyongyang festival, the first of its kind in Asia, showed the climax of its last significant function to hundreds of millions of TV viewers throughout the world.

50,000 performers on the ground presented impressive scenes of various descriptive rhythmical movements during the closing function.

The festival delegates were deeply moved by peculiar, stereographic scenes of rhythmical movements—scene of Kimilsongia and Kimchongilia in full bloom throughout the country, scene of eight fairies descending on a rainbow, skirting peaks against the background of superb scenery of Mt. Kumgang, aerobatics and equestrian feats.

Most impressive was the scene of the eight fairies of Mt. Kumgang. This scene adapted from a well-known Korean legend on eight fairies reflects the beautiful scenery of the country and the rich national sentiments of the Korean people.

20,000 performers on the background stand vividly depicted the proud realities of the prosperous fatherland and friendship and solidarity between the youths and students of the world, in keeping with the rhythmical movements on the ground.

Korean youths and students and the youth and student delegates of the five continents present at the closing function of the Pyongyang festival danced hand in hand, reluctant to part with each other.

The significant closing function of the Pyongyang festival ended with all the crowds in the stadium enthusiastically waving to the festival delegates as a token of farewell bidding.

Meanwhile, the thematic centres, the venues of main political activities, closed today after successfully finishing the discussion on the general problems arising at the present time on the international arena.

The special hearings which played a great role in bringing to light all sorts of criminal acts of the imperialists closed.

The festival fair and the solidarity bazaar have been open amidst the interest of the working people.

There were held the national books exhibition with 17,000 kinds of books, newspapers and magazines of our country amounting to 30,000 volumes, the national fine art exhibition and national youth and children's fine art exhibition with 1,700 pieces of works such as Korean paintings, oil paintings, graphic paintings, sculptures, calligraphic works and handicrafts.

The first Pyongyang international Youth Exhibition of Invention and New Techniques and the Exhibition of Achievements in Sports were also held.

These events were conducive to making the festival city further animated and the festival more colourful.

The Pyongyang festival recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of the world youth movement by successfully conducting all activities in the political program, the program of culture and art, sports program, the program of national clubs and the programme of the host country in keeping with the lofty idea "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

The current festival was, indeed, a grand international assembly in which the youth and students of the five continents gathered to share great idealism and ambitions of youth and demonstrated the might of solidarity and unity of younger generations who are fighting shoulder to shoulder for world peace and rosy future of mankind.

### World Festival Closes

SK0907011289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0036 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] which opened with a due ceremony on July 1 amid the warm wishes of hundreds of millions of world people who love justice and peace closed today after successfully concluding its program.



Read on the faces of youth and student delegates from 180 countries of the five continents, delegates of over 60 international and regional organisations and our youth and student delegates swarming like a large river into the May Day Stadium where the closing function will be held were the pride and honour of having adorned the festival as a great common auspicious event of mankind and powerfully demonstrated the united might of youth and students all over the world.

Pyongyang, the festival city, was enveloped in the great joy of having made the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students shine as a grand festival of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship and streets and function places were in festive attire.

The May Day Stadium, the place of closing ceremony, and its surroundings were in festive mood with festival flags, bunting of five colours, festival posters and other decorations.

Floating above the stadium were big balloons carrying streamers reading "Pyongyang festival," "Welcome," "Friendship," "Unity," "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" And "Youth are future masters."

The stadium was fascinating with a decorated board bearing the letters "Pyongyang Festival 1989," festival emblems and other feast lamps, background stand bedecked with a rainbow, chorus stand, band stand and gorgeous rhythmic dancers on the ground.

The 150,000 seats of the stadium were occupied by festival delegates of 180 countries, delegations and delegates of some 60 international and regional organisations, guests of honour and youth, students and working people in the capital.

The stadium was seething with the joy of the attendants who gathered again with the high pride and honour of having left a particular chapter in the history of the festival movement and in the annals of the world youth and student movement and made a great contribution to the human cause of justice and peace by actively striving for the success of the Pyongyang festival from the historical moment when the festival flag was hoisted and the festival flame kindled.

At 9 in the evening, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the rostrum together with high-ranking guests of honour from different countries and a PC [Permanent Commission] delegate of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival.

Cheers of "hurrah!" Burst forth and violent waves of flowers rolled in the stadium.

Appearing on the background stand were the festival emblem and letters "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" "Pyongyang festival" and "13th, 89." Rhythmic dancers presented a sea of flowers.

A member of the children's union presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to the great leader President Kim Il-song. Making the rostrum were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, and other party and state leading cadres and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The rostrum was also taken by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, on a visit to the socialist homeland.

The reviewing stand was occupied by members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK, PC members of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival, foreign guests, the delegate of "Chondaebyop," of South Korea, Koreans overseas and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

There began the closing ceremony of the 13th WFYS. A message to the youth and students of the world from the 13th WFYS in Pyongyang was read.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, delivered an address.

He said that the Pyongyang festival, which opened for the first time in Asia in the history of the festival movement, was a significant international gathering of the world's youth and students at which youth and students of the five continents greatly contributed to the human cause of justice and peace by deepening mutual understanding and strengthening friendship and solidarity among them in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Through the festival, he noted, all the youth and students of the world manifested their unanimous determination to display the noble spirit of cooperation in the common struggle to defend the ideal of our festival movement and build a peaceful prospering world regardless of differences in idea and system, religious belief and political view.

He called for marching shoulder to shoulder toward a free and peaceful world, cherishing deep in mind the friendship forged in the days of the festival till we meet again, he stressed.

A PC delegate of International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS made a closing address.

He said:

The Pyongyang festival, the first of its kind in Asia, further encouraged and gave impetus to the struggle of people, youth and students of all countries against aggression and war, domination, oppression and discrimination in all regions of the globe and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

By holding the festival functions in a very peculiar and diverse way on the basis of the idea of the festival movement we have demonstrated that we can march forward hand in hand. The Pyongyang festival was a significant international gathering which will leave a special record in the history of the festival movement.

I am convinced that the pyongyang festival was held in conformity with our desire to build a peaceful world free from aggression and war and nuclear weapons under the slogan of Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship. Then tens of thousands of youth and students presented a magnificent and peculiar artistic program on an epic basis hailing spectacular success of the Pyongyang festival.

Folk dances were put on the stages of the stadium, acrobatic feats performed on the ground and in the air and young men and women danced adding to the festive mood.

The festival flag was lowered and the festival flame put out amid the playing of Pyongyang festival song and the song shining fatherland.

When the closing ceremony was over, the stadium seethed again with the flower waves of welcome.

President Kim Il-song raised his hand in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic cheers of the festival delegates and the crowd.

Thousands of fireworks were displayed in celebration of the successful closing of the Pyongyang festival.

The Pyongyang festival which powerfully demonstrated the solidarity and united might of the progressive youth and students on the five continents will be everlasting in human history and remain for ever in the memory of the festival delegates and the peace-loving people.

### **Kim Il-song Attends Ceremony**

*SK0907020089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0032 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] which opened with a due ceremony on July 1 amid the warm wishes of hundreds of millions of world people who love justice and peace closed today after successfully concluding its program.

The May Day Stadium, the place of the closing ceremony, was enveloped in festive mood.

The 150,000 seats of the stadium were occupied by festival delegates of 180 countries, delegations and delegates of some 60 international and regional organisations, guests of honour and youth, students and working people in the capital.

At 9 in the evening, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the rostrum amid the enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was present at the closing ceremony.

Prior to the closing ceremony of the 13th WFYS a message to the youth and students of the world was adopted amid the warm welcome of the participants.

The closing ceremony of the 13th WFYS began.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK [League of Socialist Working Youth and Korea] and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, delivered a closing address.

Angles Thierry, convener of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS, declared the Pyongyang festival closed.

Amid the playing of the 13th world festival song the festival flag was lowered and the festival flame put out.

### **Editorial Report on Ceremony**

*SK0907024489*

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at 1130 GMT on 8 July begins live coverage of the closing ceremony of the 13th WFYS from the May Day Stadium. The live coverage continues for approximately 2 hours.

The camera first shows pan shots of Pyongyang at night; followed by various pan and wide shots of the people in the stadium waving flags. The camera then concentrates on Yim Su-kyong, delegate of South Korea's National Council of University Representatives [Chondaehyop] in the stands waving the Chondaehyop flag.

At approximately 1200 GMT, following an applause from the crowd and music from a band the camera shows high-angle shots of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, along with the foreign guests invited to the festival, making their way to the rostrum in the center of the stadium. Next, an unidentified announcer declares that a delegate from Namibia will read a letter of appeal to the youth and students of the five continents. Following the Namibian delegate's speech the camera shows Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th WFYS, delivering a speech. A speech by the head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the festival follows immediately.

Next, various artistic and acrobatic shows are performed in the stadium. The lowering of the official flag of the festival and the extinguishing of the flame are carried out with due ceremonies. The camera continues to show various artistic mass games performed in the center of the stadium and on the stands. Following a gathering of all the performers in the center of the stadium and wide shots of Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, and the foreign guests standing up and applauding the camera shows a display of fireworks. The ceremony ends with a pan shot of the stadium lit up by the fireworks and the announcer concluding the report.

Unlike the opening ceremony the footage does not show the march in of the delegations to the festival.

#### **Message Adopted at Closing**

SK0807170789 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1635 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—A message to the youth and students of the world was adopted at the closing ceremony of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which was held at the May Day Stadium in Pyongyang today.

The full text of the message says:

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, held in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK, from July 1 to 8, 1989 under the slogan of "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship", attended by delegates from 180 countries and West Berlin and 64 regional and international organisations, addresses this appeal to you:

Beyond our political, ideological, philosophical and religious differences, we share the view that it is possible and necessary to work together for our common aspirations. Our task and our responsibility to mankind is to make our planet a world of peace, development, justice, freedom, democracy, of human and people's rights, solidarity and friendship and where peoples enjoy their inalienable right to independence and sovereignty.

We are facing many challenges: The arms race and the continuing threat it poses to the survival of mankind as a whole; the maintenance of the underdevelopment and

unbearable burden of the foreign debt; the aggressions against and the violations of human rights and rights of the peoples; the ecological threat; the hunger, malnutrition and diseases; illiteracy; discrimination against women.

Together we have contributed to important achievements; a first step in reducing the nuclear arsenals has been taken. We shall further unite our efforts for preventing nuclear war, non-proliferation and elimination of all nuclear weapons, building a world without other weapons of mass destruction, for conventional disarmament, lasting peace, justice and security for all peoples based on the principles of respect of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference into internal affairs and right to self-determination. Our demand is: disarmament for development.

We cannot ignore that neocolonial exploitation and the prevailing unjust international economic order are the main cause of the intolerable underdevelopment in which the majority of mankind lives, aggravated as a consequence of the foreign debt which the peoples cannot pay. The TNC's [transnational corporations] and the financial powers profit from this unbearable situation risking the world peace. Let us contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

Let us together promote democracy, political rights, freedom of thought, speech and respect of religious beliefs; let us struggle for the right to live, to work, to education, housing, health, culture and sports. Let us further fight against imperialism and all dictatorships, against all forms of racism; crimes of Zionism, xenophobia and apartheid, repression, exploitation and violation of human and people's rights.

Our planet is in danger with the unrestrained exploitation of its resources and the growing pollution. We want to mobilize public opinion and to act for the promotion of the international cooperation of youth and students and to use all scientific and technological means in order to preserve our nature and environment.

Since the 12th WFYS, the world has vibrated to the tune of our aspirations. The Nicaraguan youth celebrate the 10th anniversary of their revolution; the Palestinians with their heroic uprising have created their own state; Namibians have advanced towards their independence; the world echoes the anti-apartheid struggles in solidarity with the ANC [African National Congress] and the liberation of Nelson Mandela. These are symbols of life; of the anti-imperialist solidarity; of the construction of a free, peaceful and prosperous new world.

The 13th WFYS is over now. These 8 days of exchanging our views and experiences and often diversifying opinions have confirmed the need of deepening our dialogue, and cooperation.



Our festival is of a unique nature. We are convinced that retaining the positive asset of the past it must be further improved in the sense of a better correspondence with present realities and aspirations of the youth regardless of their conviction.

The 13th WFYS in Pyongyang has mobilized millions of youth and students in the world. It has been held for the first time in Asia, a continent where millions of people, youth and students are the victims of exploitation, occupation and strong repression policies which restrain the exercise of their basic rights: The right to life, the freedom of expression, the right to be active protagonists of the building of new society. Nevertheless, they continue their struggle against foreign occupation and for self-determination, for democracy, justice, human rights, for peace and security in the region, with the sympathy and solidarity of millions of people all over the world.

We are grateful to the people of the DPRK, to the Korean youth and students who have done their best for the success of the 13th festival and we express our support to their struggle for peaceful reunification of their country and to their efforts of dialogue to this end.

Dear friends,

The new millennium will be ours. We shall reinforce the struggle to fulfill our aspirations of today in our common future.

We shall meet again in the 14th World Festival of Youth and Students which will continue the festival world tour.

For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!  
Pyongyang, July 8 1989.

**Kim Chin-pom Speaks at News Conference**  
SK1007053889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0513 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—The Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee and the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youth and Students] called a press conference at the People's Palace of Culture on July 9 in connection with the successful closing of the 13th WFYS.

Angles Thierry, convenor of the Permanent Commission, spoke first at the conference.

He said he was deeply satisfied over the fact that the 13th WFYS had been held successfully on schedule in a grand style with the active participation of youth and student delegates from many countries.

He said the Pyongyang festival called on youth and students of various countries in the world to extend solidarity to the fighting peoples and widely wage a solidarity movement among the world people.

Kim Chin-pom, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and vice-chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the festival, spoke next.

He noted that the festival was participated in by delegations of 180 countries and 64 regional and international organizations and also by high-ranking guests of honor including the Zimbabwean president and other party and state leaders and prime ministers and the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" and thousands of overseas Koreans.

Saying that the Pyongyang festival was a grand assembly involving youth and student delegates of the greatest number of countries ever in the history of the festival movement, he declared that the festival took place very colorfully and significantly on a very high level with the active participation of all the delegates and guests in the festival.

The Pyongyang festival held under the slogan "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" was a significant one in inspiring the youth and students to the struggle for building a free, peaceful and prosperous world and strengthening friendship, unity and solidarity among them, he stressed.

He said the Korean youth and students, greatly encouraged by the successful festival, would make all efforts to strengthen friendship, unity and solidarity with the youth and students of various countries under the banner of independence, peace and friendship.

Answers were given to the questions raised at the conference.

**Pyongyang Papers Praise Success of WFYS**  
SK1007072689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0547 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—Papers in Pyongyang today run editorials upon the successful conclusion of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS].

Under the headline "Voice of Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship that Rang Loudly," an editorial of NODONG SINMUN says:

The Pyongyang festival held in a grand style according to colorful programmes with the participation of the biggest number of countries and in greatest scale in the history of the festival movement, was a gigantic political festival which has further developed and enriched the tradition and experience of the festival movement to suit the demand of our era and a significant event that has strengthened friendship and solidarity of the progressive youth and students worldwide and powerfully inspired and stimulated their struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous new world.

Follow excerpts from the editorial:

The festival held from July 1 to 8 was participated in by youth and student delegates from 180 countries, delegates of 60 odd international and regional organisations who came with the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, heads of state and party of different countries and many other high-level guests of honor, and friends from different countries.

Heads of state and party and prominent political and public figures of socialist countries, non-aligned nations and many other countries sent messages and letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and to the participants in the festival, warmly hailing the Pyongyang festival.

Many compatriots overseas residing in Japan, the United States and other alien lands came to the festival. And it must be noted that the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) participated in it from south Korea by making a travel across the death line.

At the festival the opening and closing ceremonies were held on a grand scale with pomp and splendor at the May Day Stadium, one of the biggest in the world, which was followed by thematic discussions, rallies for solidarity with people, youth and students of different regions and countries of the world, get-togethers of youths and students of various circles, "Peace to the 21st Century" festival mile race, a torchlight procession of youth and students of five continents for peace and nuclear-free world and other political functions and colorful programmes to culture and art and sports of vast scale. And an anti-imperialist tribunal was opened and national clubs conducted wide-range activities.

Though the participants in the festival differed in nationality, color and language, one voice, the loud voice of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship rang out from all the places of festival.

Notably, loud voice of solidarity for the Korean people's cause of justice was lifted up.

The hosting of the festival which recorded a shining chapter in the history of the festival movement in our country itself was a manifestation of strong solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students fighting for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification. Shouting the slogan "Korea is one!" The participants in the festival exposed the injustice of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

And they warmly hailed and supported the most reasonable proposals of our party and the DPRK Government to ease the tension and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

This voice of solidarity that reverberated far and wide over the places of the festival was a sledge hammer that fell on the heads of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are persisting in their moves of division and war and a great inspiration to all the Korean people who are waging an active struggle for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification. The festival showed clearly once again that it has become an irresistible international trend of our era to support the Korean people's cause of justice.

#### **Ho Tam Addresses Reunification Conference**

*SK0907153589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1512 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—A conference of compatriots at home and abroad for the promotion of national reunification was held with a large attendance in Pyongyang on July 9.

Attending the conference together with more than 3,000 compatriots at home and abroad were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Ho Tam, Vice-Chairman of the CPRF Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party Yi Kye-paek, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party Choe Tok-sin, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the general Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Han Tok-su, President of the International Taekwondo Federation Choe Hong-hui and Advisor to the One Korea Movement Cha Sang-tal and others.

Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yang Un-sik, president of the One Korea Movement; and So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, were elected co-chairmen.

At the conference Chairman Ho Tam made a report on "Tasks of the Compatriots at Home and Abroad for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland."

He said the conference for the promotion of national reunification is a historical meeting at which the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas have gathered at one place to seek ways for building one reunified motherland in the divided land, that it will build up a great national unit for the reunification of the country and increase internal forces and thus it will mark a signal occasion for accelerating the sacred cause of reunification as a nation-wide movement everywhere at home and overseas where our compatriots live.

Saying that the greatest pain for our nation is division and its strongest wish is reunification, he stated: We can never allow the situation in which the destiny of the nation is flouted by the interests of outside forces and the territory is reduced to a nuclear war field for the outside forces.

We must by all means put a period to the history of national division and shape the destiny of the nation by our own efforts, he said, and continued:

There is no more precious and urgent task for our nation than to reunify the country.

The respected leader President Kim Il-song has taught:

"The question of the reunification of our country is, to all intents and purposes, an internal affair of our nation, which must be solved by the Korean people themselves."

Ho Tam recalled that we have in recent years alone taken various peace initiatives and made reunification proposals repeatedly, including the proposal for three-way talks and dialogue between the parliaments and dialogue between authorities of the North and the South, phased arms cuts, and so forth, for the guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and bent every effort possible.

He elaborated on the fact that the South Korean students and people of all strata and compatriots overseas have vigorously waged a patriotic struggle for the reunification of the country, such as the great patriotic act of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chon-daehyop) of South Korea in sending its delegate to the Pyongyang festival through a long detour abroad.

He held that the reunification of the country must be achieved on the basis of the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peace and great national unity*—to which the North and the South are committed and which are publicly recognised at home and abroad.

If the country's reunification cause is to be accomplished through the application of the three principles laid down in the July 4 Joint Statement, the way of reunification based on confederation must be adopted, Ho Tam said, and continued:

The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo as the way of reunification through confederation clarified by the respected leader President Kim Il-song long ago, envisages the formation of one reunified state by means of confederating the two autonomous governments, with the two systems left intact, on the principle of coexistence whereby no one vanquishes the other and no side overpowers the other, as the North and the South are in a state of confrontation.

This proposal of reunification through confederation is a realistic and reasonable one for national salvation which indicates the most correct road of resolving the reunification question indefinitely and in a peaceful way by the united efforts of the whole nation, in conformity with the common demand and will of the nation, he stressed.

Saying that, for a powerful promotion of the cause of national reunification, the tension must be eased and a durable peace be guaranteed in our country and thereby preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be created, Ho Tam stressed:

If the tension is to be eased and a durable peace be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, a peace agreement must be signed between the DPRK and the United States and a non-aggression declaration be adopted between the North and the South, the U.S. forces and the nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea and the armed forces of the North and the South be drastically cut down.

The United States must renounce the case-hardened anachronistic "two Koreas" policy and effect a switchover in its Korea policy and respond to the three-way talks at an early date.

Brisk dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South are desirable for an earlier attainment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The compatriots in the North and the South and overseas must not allow the anti-national scheme of the South Korean authorities to use dialogue for the maintenance of "power" and for divisive purpose, blocking independent dialogue between political parties and organisations and individual personages with a call for "unified channel of dialogue," but fight vigorously for free dialogue, contact and travel.

For the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the country, the acute state of confrontation between the North and the South must be defused and an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity be created.

Noting that the South Korean authorities have taken into custody by invoking the "National Security Law" Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion who made a trip to Pyongyang out of the ardent desire for reunification and other patriotic democratic figures and people of different strata and are now threatening to detain even young student Yim Su-kyong who participated in the Pyongyang festival as the official delegate of Chon-daehyop, Ho Tam condemned this as a treacherous act which can never be justified.

He strongly demanded that the patriotic democratic figures and students under arrest be released, the step to arrest Yim Su-kyong be withdrawn and suppression of Chon-daehyop and reunification forces be stopped.



Noting that 1995 shall be a historical year marking the fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of the country and, at the same time, the fiftieth year of national split, he stressed:

All the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas should make more vigorously the grand march of national reunification under the uplifted banner of reunification and national salvation and thus make that year a historical year of national reunification without fail.

A declaration on national reunification and an appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad were adopted at the conference.

#### **Appeal Adopted at Conference**

*SK0907152089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1459 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—An appeal to Koreans at home and abroad was adopted at a conference of Koreans at home and abroad for the promotion of national reunification held here today.

The appeal ardently calls upon all Koreans at home and abroad to more vigorously turn out in a nation-wide movement and struggle for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The gist of the appeal says:

We Koreans at home and abroad have gathered at one place and held a conference for the promotion of national reunification in order to keep the flame of national reunification flaring up forever at the flame stand of the Pyongyang festival which demonstrated the pride of the nation to the whole world.

The conference unanimously affirmed again that the way for our nation to live is the reunification of the country and solemnly declared at home and abroad a resolute refusal to take the road to "two Koreas".

A breakthrough is about to be made in the wall of division and the national salvation movement for reunification is greeting a new period of change.

The conference strongly appeals to all the Koreans at home and abroad to more vigorously turn out in a nation-wide movement and struggle for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Let us ensure peace in the country and pave the way for its peaceful reunification!

As long as the U.S. troops are in the South, there can be neither peace nor reunification in the country nor can our fellow countrymen live in peace even a moment.

U.S. troops, quit South Korea!

The military bases of the United States deployed in South Korea should be dismantled and the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons be withdrawn.

Let us discontinue the arms race between the North and the South and realise disarmament and channel larger quantities of wealth of the nation to peaceful construction!

Let us fight to put a period to the state of military confrontation where guns are levelled on each other with the Military Demarcation Line in-between, remove the danger of armed conflict and stop provocative military exercises leading to a war!

The North and the South should pave a broad way of dialogue and open at an early date the door of reunification through the medium of mutual visits and contact.

Let us find a broad way of dialogue to reunification, not a road to the division against reunification!

Let us reject the "unified channel of dialogue" and find together the way of reunification through multi-channelled negotiation and make concerted efforts to realise at an early date the desire for reunification cherished deep in the hearts of the fellow countrymen!

Let us condemn the political intrigue and fascist violence of the South Korean rulers monopolising dialogue and seeking division and confrontation as a treachery!

Let us struggle to have the "National Security Law" barring dialogue and reunification abrogated and all the arrested reunification envoys and students and democrats released!

All the Koreans in the North and the South and abroad should firmly unite in the one and same idea of the nation.

All people who love the country and the nation, unite and unite for reunification and national salvation, whether they are nationalists or communists and whether they are at home and abroad!

Let us build a reunified country by a great national unity such as letting people who have strength donate strength, people who have knowledge donate knowledge and people who have money donate money!

Fellow brothers and sisters!

1995 is a meaningful year greeting the 50th anniversary of national liberation.

Let us all greet the year of great hope 1995 as a historical year of national reunification!

Our fellow countrymen will greet the 45th anniversary of national liberation next year.

Let us hold an August 15 Panmunjom nation-wide meeting in this historical year and thus demonstrate the will of the entire nation for reunification and provide an opportunity of new change in accelerating the cause of reunification!

Let us turn out as one man to a grand nation-wide reunification March for the August 15 nation-wide meeting as a grand historical national festival!

Our reunification program is three principles—*independence, peace and great national unity.*

Let us build one independent, neutral and reunified country, a confederal republic, on the three principles for national reunification that the North and the South agreed upon and solemnly proclaimed to the nation!

#### **Declaration on Reunification Adopted**

SK0907235689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1053 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] *Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)*—A declaration on national reunification was adopted at a conference of Koreans at home and abroad for the promotion of national reunification which was held here today.

It says in part:

Reunification is the *spreme, urgent task of the nation* which brooks no further delay.

The reunification question is not an issue to settle class contradictions and confrontation of social systems within the nation, but an issue to put an end to the domination and interference of foreign forces and completely establish the sovereignty of the nation.

First of all, the country must be reunified independently without outside interference.

Our own desire and interest should be defended by establishing *chuche* in the nation so that our sacred motherland would no longer be a testing ground of the strength of outside forces and that our nation would no longer fall victim for other's sake.

Great national unity must be promoted for national reunification.

Reunification is not for the sake of any particular class or group. It is a nationwide cause on which the fate of the entire nation depends.

In order to achieve reunification and save the nation, the entire fellow countrymen should refrain from confrontation and fighting for supremacy and realise great unity irrespective of all differences with no one insisting on his own things or asking other's past doings.

The country must be reunified peacefully without use of arms.

The use of arms will only lead to national disaster and will bring nothing good either to the North or the South. The reunification is important, but peace is also valuable to us. Without peace the existence of the nation might get into danger, to say nothing of reunification.

Nobody should seek the superiority of strength and pursue the policy of war in which there would be no victor.

Independence, peace and great national unity constitute the invariable great principles for national reunification which the North and the South promised to observe as the basis for reunification and the world publicly recognized.

The realistic way of settling the issue of national reunification on the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity is to establish a unified state within the framework of confederation.

Confederation is a most reasonable form of a unified state based on the alliance of two autonomous governments with the different ideologies and social systems of the North and the South left as they are. Now that there exist different ideologies and social systems in the North and the South, neither party should deny the other party's existence, impose its own things on the other party or perpetuate the present division because of different ideologies and social systems. There is no other way than establishing a confederal republic if the North and the South are to form a unified state through co-existence without encroaching upon each other.

There might be several ways of forming the confederal state and several forms of the system of the confederal state.

In any case, however, the confederal republic should have a central unified power body made up of representatives of people in the North and the South and overseas.

The North and the South should be guaranteed equal position and authority in the confederal state.

Only the national unified government represented by the North and the South on an equal footing can ensure a balanced policy without leaning on any of the two sides and guarantee the common interests of the nation.

The confederal republic should be a completely independent, sovereign state without depending on any outside force and a peaceful, neutral non-aligned country not belonging to any political and military bloc.

This unified, confederal state will no doubt ensure the sovereignty of the country, realise the unity of the nation and reliably preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

The establishment of a unified, confederal state is the only way to settle as quickly and reasonably as possible the issue of national reunification earnestly desired by the entire nation on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity and enable our unified nation to enjoy prosperity with dignity and pride.

Reunification is patriotism and division treachery.

The strength of the whole nation should be geared to reunification and the separatists' "two Koreas" plot at home and abroad should be thoroughly smashed.

The urgent task arising in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to relax the tension in the country, remove the danger of war and guarantee a durable peace.

Peace on the Korean peninsula should be oriented to the reunification of the country and no move to perpetuate division under the cloak of "peace" should be permitted. Peace on the Korean peninsula should be guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign forces and the arms reduction in the North and the South and carried into practice by a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South.

The four principles for guaranteeing peace whose keynote is a desire for reunification, withdrawal of foreign troops, the disarmament in the North and the South and negotiations between parties concerned are an indispensable element for realizing a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and providing a favourable premise for the independent and peaceful reunification.

Even before the adoption of a peace agreement and a non-aggression declaration, the North and the South should speedily take steps to resolve the present military confrontation, reduce armaments, prevent the danger of armed conflict and stop large-scale military exercises threatening the other party in order to ease the present tension and promote mutual trust.

A nationwide movement against war and nuclear weapons and for peace should be waged vigorously for making the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea in the North, the South and overseas in order to remove the daily increasing danger of disastrous war and achieve peace.

The North and the South should open the road to peaceful reunification by means of dialogue and negotiations.

The dialogue should be one for reunification on all accounts and it should not be regarded as another form of confrontation or a shield for justifying division.

The dialogue cannot be a monopoly of the authorities or a specified party. It should be a wide-range dialogue which can reflect the will and demand of the whole nation in a democratic way and broadly participated in by not only the authorities, but also political parties, public organisations and people of all walks of life and overseas Koreans. Dialogue between the North and the South should be conducted briskly, between the authorities and at non-governmental level.

The North and the South should put an end to the confrontation and promote reconciliation and unity.

We should not stand in confrontation with the same fellow-countrymen and follow the foreign forces, but unite with the fellow-countrymen and reject aggression and interference of outside forces, preserving the internal forces of the nation.

The "anti-communist state policy" which systematizes and foments confrontation within the nation should be smashed, the "National Security Law" be abrogated so that a new turning point may be provided for national reconciliation and unity.

The strength of the united nation is inexhaustible. If a nation is divided to confront with each other, it would be trampled upon by the foreign forces and cannot escape sacrifice and disaster but may lose all things precious for the nation. But when the North and the South are united, it will be possible to win back what they had lost, achieve reunification and accomplish everything desired by the nation.

We must reunify in our generation at any cost the country that had been divided in our generation.

Reunification is not a dream, but a reality which is drawing near.

Alive are the spirit of the nation who values its 5,000 year long history, culture and traditions, the will of patriotism and the faith in reunification which are consolidated in the bloody struggle and the strength and resourcefulness of people who have wrought epoch-making miracles, breaking through a thorny path.

Carrying the joy and hope of the fellow countrymen the dawn of reunification will break over this land which undergoes the tragedy of division and Korea, the golden tapestry of three thousand ri, handed down through generations, will make its shining appearance in the world before long.



### **Cultural Evening Activities Held**

*SK1007101389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0959 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—An evening of culture for reunification of Koreans at home and abroad was arranged here on July 9.

Attending there were Vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party Yi Kye-paek, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party Choe Tok-sin, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the general Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Han Tok-su, President of the International Taekwondo Federation Choe Hong-hui, advisor to the One Korea Movement Cha Sang-tal and Delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) Yim Su-kyong.

Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made an opening address there.

He said that to confirm the common will for reunification and set the direction of the grand March for national reunification by representing the desire of many people at home and abroad now attending the gathering will powerfully encourage the movement for reunification and national salvation.

Noting that it is great national unity and the reunification of the fatherland to exchange the constructive views on reunification by meeting each other and to advance along the road of reunification by pooling strength, he stressed: Let us all become a vanguard accelerating the reunification of the country.

The participants in the evening of reunification raised a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who are devoting themselves for the reunification of the country.

Then they frankly exchanged their views with a unanimous desire for national reunification and a firm determination to struggle for reunification and enjoyed the evening of culture, singing and dancing.

### **Signature Campaign for Study Tour Begins**

*SK0907160689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1553 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, and Rev. Chong Ki-yol, a Korean resident in the United States who is a permanent steering member of the International

Preparatory Committee for "Peace and Reunification Study Tour of Korea," began to take signatures today at the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel from foreign delegates to the festival and personages of various countries who support the initiative of the study tour.

A Korean map and a banner inscribed with the letters "Korea Is One" in Korean and English are hung in the place of signature.

The slogan "Let us take part in the study tour" is also seen there.

Bill Sullivan, secretary of the U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee, and many other personages took part in the signature campaign.

Elisabeth Krautheim, financial official of the UNESCO (Austrian), who participated in the signature campaign said they would denounce the South Korean authorities' moves to persecute Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop, and wage the movement in support of the initiative of the study tour through the UNESCO.

The signature campaign supporting the initiative of the study tour continues.

### **News Conference Held in Pyongyang**

*SK0907155589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT  
9 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—A press conference was held today with home and foreign reporters at the international press centre on the matter of holding an international peace and reunification study tour of Korea.

Rev. Chong Ki-yol, permanent steering member of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for Peace and Reunification Study Tour of Korea, made a speech.

Pointing to the territorial partition caused by the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, the desire of the Korean people for reunification, and the moves of the United States and South Korean authorities against the reunification of the Korean peninsula, he made public the objective and the plan of the international peace study tour.

The international peace study tour covering the course from Mt. Paektu in the northern tip to Mt. Halla in the southern tip of the Korean peninsula will be participated in by compatriots in the North and the South, Overseas Koreans, delegates of different countries including those of 16 participant nations in the Korean War, it will start at Mt. Paektu and Mt. Halla simultaneously on July 20, converge and hold an international peace rally on July 27, the day when the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed, at Panmunjom, he said.

If the authorities permit the two groups to cross the Military Demarcation Line, the group from the North will head on southward to Mt. Halla (holding a rally in Seoul), and the group from the South will head northward to Mt. Paektu (holding a rally in Pyongyang), which will take one additional week, he said, adding: The study tour is aimed at holding a march across the Korean peninsula (attempting to cross the Military Demarcation Line) and demonstration and functions to extend international support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people who are launching the movement for anti-nuke, national liberation and the independent and peaceful reunification.

He continued:

During their visit to the DPRK, international delegations and persons who will participate in the study tour will have an opportunity to hear at first hand the stand of the DPRK on the problem of peace on the Korean peninsula and, through the peace tour and its political influence and its reflection of it, the world will clearly know which side supports and defends genuine peace and which side is working to freeze division and maintain the danger of war.

Rev. Chong Ki-yol noted that the international preparatory committee for the international peace study tour set July 27 "day of international solidarity with the Korean people" and various forms of rallies, demonstrations and marches will be held in various countries of the world to support and defend peace on the Korean peninsula.

Speeches were made by Chito Quijano, general secretary of the National Union of Students of Philippines and management member of the International Preparatory Committee for the International Peace Study Tour, Sullivan William, general secretary of the U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee, Jackie Selebi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa and advisor to the consultant group of the IPC of the International Peace Study Tour, and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in support of the tour.

Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the "South Korean National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), also spoke.

She called for international support and solidarity with the international peace study tour and with the South Korean students in the struggle for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Questions were put by home and foreign reporters.

## South Korea

**North-South Korean Talks Postponed Indefinitely**  
*SK1007100189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea notified North Korea Monday of the indefinite postponement of a meeting to discuss prime ministers' talks from both Koreas.

Vice National Unification Minister Song Han-ho, senior South Korean delegate to the preliminary meeting, telephoned a message to his North Korean counterpart, Pak Nam-chun, saying the South was putting off Wednesday's meeting because it felt that contact "under these circumstances" was "inappropriate."

"I expect that your side to show a sincere attitude toward dialogue so as to improve South-North relations and reduce tension in order that the Third Preliminary Meeting can take place at a soonest date," Song said.

Referring to Pyongyang's invitation of private South Korean citizens for talks on reunification, Song called on the northern communists to give up their "ill-guided political maneuvering" and take a sincere attitude toward "productive dialogue."

"In order to transform South-North hostility and confrontation into a relationship based on reconciliation and cooperation, the responsible authorities of both sides should promote dialogue on the basis of an acceptance of reality and mutual respect," he said.

The first and second rounds were held Feb. 8 and March 2 and the third round was originally scheduled for April 12. The meeting was postponed by Pyongyang to April 26 in the wake of trouble caused by a dissident South Korean pastor's unauthorized visit to the North and later to July 12.

"Unless North Korea abolishes its attitudes of confrontation and antagonism, the prime ministers' meeting would be unable to produce any substantial results even if it were realized," Song said.

**No Stresses Importance of Early Summit Talks**  
*SK0807063989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 89 p 1*

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday re-affirmed his undying commitment to the national policy toward North Korea summarized in the "July 7 Declaration" of 1988 which proposed measures to ameliorate hostilities between the two divided halves in order to come closer to an eventual reunification.

The July 7 Declaration calls for the reshaping of inter-Korean relations into partnership for common prosperity.

"I know well that many people, upon witnessing the deceptive reaction of North Korea to the declaration, criticize it for being wrong or premature. But, what I'd like to make clear is that I will consistently attempt to carry the declaration into action," he said.

The President was delivering a speech before 36 participants in a seminar sponsored by the Advisory Council for the Peaceful Unification during a luncheon that he hosted at Chongwadae.

Noting that confrontation between the South and the North will only widen the national division, No said, "I stress here again that North Korea should comply with the July 7 Declaration."

Then, he called for an early holding of a summit, which he said "is the most effective way to solve the question of national division."

"I am convinced that this (holding of the summit between him and Kim Il-song) is the will of the majority of the people of this nation and is the most reasonable and realistic method," he said. Explaining the background of the declaration the President said, "I did not, of course, think that South-North problems would be solved only with the declaration."

"But, I made the declaration to bring the North to the discussion table," he said.

"Unless North Korea promotes openness and reform as did the Soviet Union, China and many Eastern European countries, it will have no choice but to become the poorest country in the world," he said.

### Editorials Examine 7 July Declaration

#### Revision of Declaration Needed

SK0807124789 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
5 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The 7 July Declaration Needs a Big Change for Perfection"]

[Text] In connection with North Korea's operative scheme against the South, such as the secret visits to North Korea by Rev Mun Ik-hwan, lawmaker So Kyong-won, and Yim Su-kyong, the government has understandably decided to postpone North-South talks of a political nature, including the preliminary contact for talks between persons of high authority in the North and South. Although the secret visits to North Korea, acts that have shocked and infuriated the general public, are seen as the outcome of the involved persons' irresponsible and thoughtless acts as well as of North Korea's wicked operations, the government is also seen as no less responsible for them. For this reason, it is hoped that the government will examine itself in this regard and will normalize the various forms of North-South talks after putting itself in good order.

The 4 July declaration and the 7 July declaration are both historic documents, as they have embodied the principles for reunification and have opened a boulevard that leads to reunification. That is why people wholeheartedly supported and welcomed them.

In particular, the 7 July declaration is of a great significance because it has effected a great change in our side's attitude toward North Korea, an attitude which had long been dominated by hostility and competition between the North and South, and which is now more in keeping with the new universal mood of detente and the process of democratization at home.

The 7 July declaration must have given surprise and hope to the people as it recognized North Korea as a partner to live and share prosperity, based on homogeneity; it made free visits between the North and South accessible to people of all walks of life and even to overseas compatriots; it declared an end to the confrontational diplomacy that wears down the involved parties; it opened doors for trade between the North and South; and it promised cooperation with North Korea to improve relations among North Korea, the United States, and Japan.

Now, what has happened during the past year since the declaration was promulgated? It is undeniable that it has greatly contributed to arousing people's interest in the North and to softening their hardened views of North Korea. It has, however, created a disorderly and scofflaw North Korea syndrome on the part of students and dissidents and has led Rev Mun, lawmaker So, and Miss Yim to make visits to North Korea one after another in violation of the existing laws, thereby throwing the people into confusion.

The great disservice the 7 July declaration has done is that it has inflated the dreams of reunification in the hearts of the people to the bursting point, without taking any steps to soften the consciousness that has hardened in the hearts of the people over the past 40 years, and has persuaded the young people, without any detailed preparations, to put the changed attitude toward North Korea into practice and to reorganize the systems toward this end.

The government should realize that it has produced all kinds of side effects, has amplified confusion, and has led the people to distrust the government in the process. In other words, this is not because the declaration was ill-advised, but because the way it was implemented was poor and immature.

Even before the declaration, North Korea had long sought to throw the South into confusion with its strategy of communizing it, and the declaration has provided it with an opportune moment to spread North Korea fever in South Korean society, and particularly among young people and some dissidents. If they failed to foresee the chaotic situation that lay ahead or failed to



take measures to reorganize the system and to revise the strategy corresponding to the realities when they announced the declaration, the high-level policymakers responsible for the writing of the declaration should be held accountable for the consequences.

The 7 July declaration is the mainstay of our northern policy, which we must adhere to without fail in order to help North Korea effect reforms and open itself to the outside world in keeping with the global order of moving toward detente—as well as to help our own democratization process. For this reason, the government should, at an early date, come up with a detailed blueprint to effectively embody the spirit of the 7 July declaration, which has confused the people, inflated the reckless North Korea syndrome, and gone through trial and error. The government should revise the relevant rules and systems.

#### **Practical Implementation Overlooked**

SK0807080289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
6 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Reflection on 'the 7 July Declaration'—An Opportunity To Normalize the Form of North-South Dialogue"]

[Text] The "7 July Declaration" has two aspects: the policy toward North Korea for a broad exchange of personnel and materials between the North and the South, and the foreign policy decision to give up the policy of isolating the other side from the international community. To this end, the declaration presupposed a great change in perception—defining North Korea not as an "enemy" but as a "partner."

At the present moment, as we mark the first anniversary of the "7 July Declaration," we affirmatively appraise the "7 July Declaration" with regard to relations with foreign countries, if we consider achievements such as improving relations with the Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries. With regard to relations with North Korea, however, it has brought about the negative result of providing an opportunity in favor of North Korea's strategy of the united front. As a result, our society has been plunged into serious turmoil.

We should calmly and frankly analyze the cause of this. If the government adopts the policy of developing the "7 July Declaration," it should candidly acknowledge that one of the main causes of the present situation is the idealistic attitude of ignoring real obstacles, and the strategic attitude of trying to chalk up points. Another cause is trying to favorably interpret the North Korean authorities' intention to take advantage of efforts to solve the national problem for building the united front aimed at liberating the southern half as "efforts for reunification."

Let us calmly discuss the problem in more detail. We feel enraged and tired of the sense of expectation for reunification and the indiscriminate visits to the North, both of which are side effects of the "7 July Declaration." The "7 July Declaration" was a step halfway to reunification and a part of concrete measures aimed at achieving North-South coexistence and coprosperity. Both the government which initiated the "7 July Declaration" and the political camp which has blindly exaggerated it have failed to fully explain to the people and convince them of what "partnership" means. This is a helpless attitude of seeking popularity by capitalizing on the raging fever of reunification.

Furthermore, the principle of parliamentarianism has been overlooked. The question of changing "relations with the enemy" into "partnership" should have been brought to a hot debate. It cannot have any effect without a legal basis hammered out through serious discussion in the National Assembly. However, the declaration was justified on the basis of the peculiar legal theory of the "act of the ruler." This made the case-by-case application of the law possible based on the act of the ruler. This came about because of our policymakers' lack of legal sense and their negligence of democratic procedures. Thus, it is good for the government, though belatedly, to lay down the three principles—the principle of dealing with political, reunification, and military matters under the initiative of the government; the principle of reciprocity in exchanges; and the principle of the government's advance approval in other matters. However, these principles should also be decided through discussion in the National Assembly.

What is most important is to readjust the form of North-South dialogue. North-South dialogue should be channeled through the authorities of the two sides who have responsibility and authority. North Korea's choosing to hold dialogue by ignoring authoritative channels and by trying to contact nongovernmental personnel is nothing more than an effort to push its strategy of the united front to popularize its formula of reunification through a confederal republic of Koryo and to spread the procommunist spirit. As was shown in the peace negotiations on Vietnam, the importance of the form of dialogue is paramount.

In addition, it should be recognized that a "declaration" devoid of practical and realistic consideration is a declaration in name only.

#### **Declaration Termed 'Unrealistic'**

SK0907091389 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
7 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Turning the '7 July Declaration' Into Reality"]

[Text] The so-called '7 July declaration' was released a year ago. This declaration said that we would consider North Korea as our partner, not as our enemy, and that we would pursue broad-based human and material

exchange between the North and South. However, we cannot but reexamine this declaration because, contrary to its rosy forecasts, it has brought about side effects in reality. Many people think that many of the problems that have plagued the North-South relations so far were caused by the unrealistic '7 July declaration.'

The '7 July declaration' was unrealistic when we declared that we would consider North Korea as our partner, not as our enemy. We can say that North Korea is a less dangerous enemy that has been weakened by the serious economic crisis facing it. Nevertheless, it is too early for us to consider it as our partner. Its strategy toward the South is still that of communizing the South, and this consistent principle has not changed at all. How can a relation of partnership be established when one side publicly declares that it would 'liberate' the other side?

Progress could be made in diplomacy with East European countries, big achievements brought about by the '7 July declaration,' because relations of genuine partnership exist. The Soviet Union, China, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and other countries with which we have promoted diplomatic or economic relations do not, at least, try to 'liberate' us. Rather, they have expanded state-level relations with us.

On the contrary, according to its strategy toward the South, North Korea has made the best use of the '7 July declaration.' After returning from Pyongyang, some people brought up the '7 July declaration' as if it were an indulgence. It would be a different story if their visits were beneficial to reunification, which the entire nation earnestly desires. Some of them may have really believed that their visits were beneficial to reunification. However, they do not know that North Korea 'chose' them according to its crafty maneuvers to create chaos in our country.

We do not think that the government formulated the '7 July declaration' based upon a firm belief and philosophy. Rather, we think that it hastily formulated this declaration to counter slogans for reunification that the students put forth during their intense antigovernment demonstrations, held with a world-class event called the Olympics on the horizon. As a result, the government released a declaration in which we ourselves recognized that only we were responsible for the failure to achieve reunification and in which we proposed unilaterally to remove obstacles to reunification.

Of course, we do not say we are not responsible for the failure to achieve reunification. However, North Korea is more heavily responsible. North Korea has closed its doors, an unprecedented case in the history of the world, and has exercised a one-family dictatorship. It is difficult for us to coexist with this system, not to mention achieving reunification with it. This is because North Korea is a system that will crumble in a few days if it opens its doors.

We must prudently reexamine the '7 July declaration.' This declaration must not be casually reexamined by only a few people in the government. It must be reexamined to ensure that a popular consensus can be reached. Nevertheless, we cannot return to the old hostile relations. Our strategy toward the North must be based upon reconciliation.

We must be patient. We must not harbor any illusions. Instead of canceling our measures to open up, which we promised in the '7 July declaration,' we must positively urge and persuade North Korea to take corresponding measures. First of all, we must urge North Korea to give up its 'theory of liberating South Korea.'

**NDRP Terms 7 July Declaration 'Premature'**  
SK0807034089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 8 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" Column: "July 7 Anniversary"]

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the "July 7, 1988 declaration" by President No Tae-u, the minor opposition NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] yesterday said it was "wrong" and "imperfect."

The declaration, designed to improve relations with North Korea, was praised last July as an epoch-making one in the government's policy toward the north.

"All the political unrest, including the controversy over the secret North Korean visit by Rep. So Kyong-won, resulted from the premature declaration," claimed Rep. Yi Chong-kun, a party vice president, at a party meeting.

It is too early to define the North as our partner, but we should seek ways to make Pyongyang our partner, party spokesman Kim Mun-won said.

**RDP Demands National Security Law Repeal**  
SK0807035989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
8 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday renewed its call for the abolition of "anti-democratic" laws including the National Security Law as part of its follow-up measures to realize President No Tae-u's July 7 statement last year that called for detente with North Korea.

In a statement released on the first anniversary of No's declaration, RDP spokesman Yi In-che also called for the early settlement of the irregularities of the past government led by the disgraced president Chon Tu-hwan.

Despite the government's positive response to the popular aspirations for more democracy, Yi charged that the declaration was political abused by it to delay the settlement and write off the promised midterm referendum of the President's performance.

At the same time, the declaration, Yi said, caused confusion in the government policy on North Korea because it was not accompanied by detailed regulations.

"No's July 7 declaration was pregnant only to a certain limit from the beginning due to the lack of specific legal and institutional provisions," the spokesman pointed out. [sentence as published]

**DJP Calls for Vigilance Against North 'Invasion'**  
*SK0907052589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 89 p 2*

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Call for Vigilance"]

[Text] The government party yesterday renewed its call for vigilance against a possible North Korean invasion of the South, following a report that a senior North Korean official had hinted at war against South Korea.

Deputy Democratic Justice Party [DJP] spokesman Yi Kung-kyu issued a statement denouncing the remarks of Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Unification of the Fatherland.

"We were shocked at his remarks proving that North Korea has not abandoned its idea to communize the Korean peninsula by force," he said.

Choe, chief delegate to preliminary contacts for an inter-Korean parliamentary conference, had said in a press conference Thursday that "war would be inevitable unless dialogue between the South and North continues."

The DJP deputy spokesman claimed that the clandestine visits of Mun Ik-hwan and Yim Su-kyong to North Korea were part of a maneuver of North Korea, judging from "what North Korea has said."

The DJP spokesman was referring to the North Korean call for release of Rev. Mun and a warning against the arrest of Yim Su-kyong, the student organization representative at the World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, upon her return.

**Pyongyang Festival Termed 'Anachronistic Absurdity'**  
*SK0907050489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Anachronistic Ploys"]

[Text] Indisputably, few countries can match Communist north Korea in keeping themselves unchanged for a period of over four decades. Paradoxically, the World Festival for Youths and Students which Pyongyang hosted last week to conjure away that impression has proven otherwise. Instead, it has made the North the butt of cynical derision for remaining anachronistic.

Regrettably, such an anachronistic absurdity remains to be bone of the Pyongyang Communists' behavioral patterns. [sentence as published] A few days ago, Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of north Korea's Commission for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said the South Korea must release the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who is detained for making an unauthorized trip to the north, as a condition for resuming stalled inter-Korea talks. The senior northern official also warned that if Yim Su-kyong, a coed of a Seoul university who defied the Seoul government's ban on travel to the North to attend the Pyongyang festival, is arrested upon her return, "it will be a great challenge..." Chon reportedly went further to warn that war will be inevitable if the South-North dialogue fails to progress.

What should be noted is that invariably lurking behind all the rhetoric Pyongyang has used in dealing with the secret visits to the North of the Rev. Mun and the Seoul coed is its flagrant defiance of the Seoul government. Pyongyang arranged their clandestine trips to the north, an outright violation of the south's law which prohibits such journeys unless authorized. The same is the case with the unauthorized visit to Pyongyang of Rep. So Kyong-won.

In a nutshell, the Pyongyang regime has inexcusably defied the sovereignty of Seoul, despite its repeated rhetoric for desisting from interfering in each other's internal affairs—as explicitly manifested in the 1972 South-North joint communique. All this notwithstanding, North Korea is desperate to pass the buck for stalled inter-Korea dialogue to the south by raising preposterous demands. One cannot help wondering how hypocritical and illogical Pyongyang's gesture has been in talking about dialogue between governmental powers.

Pyongyang cannot evade charges that its strategical goal is to hold sway over domestic affairs of the South by keeping in touch with all levels of the southern social fabric. With such treacherous schemes already and amply exposed, it would be nonsensical for Seoul to remain gullible. Chon's demands are just arrogantly self-contradictory and unprincipled.

What matters with the cases of the Rev. Mun, the coed and Rep. So is the impropriety of their acts of defying the competence and authority of the Seoul government to secretly visit the North. Such trips, though they might be motivated emotionally, cannot compensate for losses resulting from them. As unequivocally unearthed through Chon's demand, the visits, unwittingly or otherwise, have been made victims of the north's strategy which lies in undermining the liberal democracy in the south toward placing the whole peninsula under its control.

What must be warned most, at the moment, for us is that the escapades to Pyongyang will only abet the northern Communists' plots. Pyongyang, if further abetted rightly or otherwise, can be tempted to expedite their adventurism against the South. A yardstick used to gauge things



elsewhere can hardly apply to the unpredictably venturesome Pyongyang Communists. They, certainly, find themselves bogged down in a dilemma of having to open the northern society in chime with the trend going toward openness at the risk of their political survival. A venturesome bailout could be one option for the besieged Pyongyang leadership. Chon's threat of an inevitable breakout of war might not be mere bluffing.

It cannot be overemphasized that we should refrain from what can mislead Pyongyang to believe such a venture can pay off. Escapades to Pyongyang may do anything but discourage it from doing so. A logical and cool-headed, not partisan or parochial, approach should be ensured in dealing with the unauthorized trips to the North.

No doubt, the North's stratagem is to agitate a social schism in the South by making the most of complaints and grievances. Chon's demand, too, is certainly aimed at compounding the divergent sentiments in the South. Nonetheless, we are sure that our plural system will prove potent enough—in a harmony under divergence—to outlive the subversive foray.

However, we must be better prepared against ideological inroads. Establishment of righteous values must be made the undercurrent. The merit of liberal democracy should be made more palpable in the people's minds to so that they can regard it as the best choice available. Deeds, not mere rhetoric, must be made to conduct strenuous reforms to approach its idealistic and practical goal—a process keeping us secure against ideological contamination.

The Pyongyang leadership must be made aware of the call of the time for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation, not the by-gone dogmatic preoccupation and illusion. Keeping ourselves from misleading them is the surest way to bring them to their senses.

**Seoul Newspapers Criticize Coed Yim Su-kyong**  
SK1007051589

[Editorial Report] On 30 June and 1 July, five Seoul vernacular newspapers published editorials critical of South Korean student Yim Su-kyong being sent as the Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] delegate to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

TONG-A ILBO in its 30 June edition, page 2, carried an editorial entitled "Chondaehyop's Senseless Act—They Should Correctly Realize the Nature of the Pyongyang Festival." Expressing "surprise" and "concern" over Chondaehyop's dispatching a delegate to Pyongyang, the paper stressed that no one would think that dispatching one coed to Pyongyang as Chondaehyop's delegate and making her a "target" of the "evil hand" of North Korea's "subversive maneuvers" constituted the "reunification movement." The editorial calls on students to

pay attention to the fact that the students' "simple and reckless passion" for reunification only lays "obstacles" on the road to reunification.

Noting that Assemblyman So Kyong-won's recent secret visit to North Korea shows the "substance" of North Korea's "southward strategy," the paper says that the South Korean students' thinking that the Pyongyang festival is a "stepping stone" for the reunification movement is an "illusion," and urges the students to examine their consciousness of North Korea as a requirement for reunification. Exposing the "political plot" of the Pyongyang festival, the paper noted that this festival is a "gathering for struggle" to "strengthen North Korea's southward strategy," and that thus our student's participation in this event will only result in "confusion" and "hindrance" to the reunification movement. Stressing that the students, including Chondaehyop, should "discard" their "illusion and dream" about the Pyongyang festival, the editorial concludes that without doing so, Chondaehyop's theory and movement for reunification will never be supported by the people.

CHUNGANG ILBO on 30 June, page 2, carried a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Anti-Reunification Adventurous Revolutionary Theory—Indiscreet Chondaehyop Attempt to Approach to Pyongyang." Denouncing Chondaehyop for sending Miss Yim to Pyongyang by using "cunning tactics" as an anti-reunification act "going beyond the student movement," the editorial points out that Chondaehyop's act of sending its "delegate" to Pyongyang is a "revolutionary collective and destructive act" which "disturbs" the order of discussing reunification in the South and "challenges" the existing social order. The paper also says that the South Korean students' hope for "nestling in Kim Il-song's arms" will only "strengthen" the doctrinaire forces in the North who are scheming for the "communization of South Korea" by means of "revolution." Noting that we should prevent "Vietnamese-style" reunification by leading the isolated "one-man dictatorship" in North Korea to "openness," the editorial urges Chondaehyop to "keenly realize" that its "adventurous act" only runs counter to the people's aspirations, and that any reunification line ignoring "procedures and methods" cannot be justified.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 30 June, page 2, carried an editorial entitled "The Visit to the North by Chondaehyop's 'Secret Envoy'—Is Not There Any Means to Prevent Ideological Blind Points?" Noting Chondaehyop's "acute challenge" to the government by sending its delegate to Pyongyang, it added that Chondaehyop's act of sending its delegate denotes an "impure intention," because the Pyongyang festival is no mere friendship gathering for young people but a "calculated political commotion" of "radical leftist revolutionary groups" from many countries of the world. Stressing that North Korea is even planning rallies to instigate the "anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students" and a "moot court" to denounce the South Korean authorities during the festival, the paper pointed out that Chondaehyop is

being "ridiculed" by North Korea for responding to such an event. The paper urges the people to realize North Korea's "subversive maneuvers" against the South, including its propaganda strategy designed to "cause confusion and division within ourselves by thoroughly alienating the government."

The paper concluded by warning that when the "leftist forces are running wild" and "attempting" to go to Pyongyang, all the people should become "watchmen for security" to "correctly maintain the anticommunist net," and that we should not be "foolishly dragged into North Korea's reunification strategy."

SEOUL SINMUN on 1 July, page 2, carried a long editorial entitled "We Should No Longer Tolerate This." Expressing shock over Chondahyop's sending a delegate to Pyongyang, the editorial pointed out that North Korea is increasing its maneuvers to cause "confusion" and "division" in our society by attempting to individually contact leading figures, and that some of our youth and "idealists" are being "dragged into" such maneuvers.

Denouncing Chondahyop's recent "radical demonstrations" and dispatching its delegate to Pyongyang as "reckless acts," the paper says that many people are concerned over Chondahyop's plan to participate in the Pyongyang festival because this event is not a "gathering of friendship" of youth and students, but is a political event and a gathering designed to "instigate the South Korean students' struggle under the anti-imperialist banner." Sending a delegate to Pyongyang was an "act benefiting the enemy" and a "shock" even to people who wanted to believe in the students' "purity," the paper noted.

The people are also concerned over "allegations in the political sphere" to "abolish" the National Security Law, and with "shrinking government power" caused by so-called democratization to the point that "the situation can no longer remain as it is." The paper also criticized the government for "idly watching" Chondahyop's "illegal activities" to date, and calls on the government to "safeguard the system with extraordinary determination." Pointing out the "evasive attitude" of the Sixth Republic and political circles and their incapability of distinguishing "violent leftist forces" from "democratic forces," the editorial criticized politicians for "misusing democratization for their own strategy" without revealing a "blueprint" for operating the state and without putting forth "concrete policies" for North-South relations and for national reunification. The editorial concluded by urging the people to "fight and win victory" against the forces attempting to cause "internal confusion" and overthrow the "liberal democratic system."

In its 1 July issue, page 2, HANGUK ILBO published an editorial headlined "Chondahyop's Dangerous Play." By "dragging" certain individuals and organizations" in its strategy, the editorial pointed out, North Korea's final goal is to "destroy" and "communize" the Republic of Korea. Paying attention to the "illusion" of Kim Il-song

that he can "overthrow" the South, the paper calls on Chondahyop to "awaken" from its "preposterous idea" that it represents the "aspirations of 40 million fellow countrymen for national reunification." The editorial concluded that the road of reunification can be opened only when the North "abandons" its "subversive maneuvers" against the South, and that North-South dialogue can never be "resumed" if the South offers the "dream" of "southward maneuvers" to the North.

**Accused of Performing 'Absurd Acts'**  
SK0807091289 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean  
5 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Absurd Acts Miss Yim Su-kyong Performs in Pyongyang"]

[Text] It is absurd and preposterous to see Miss Yim Su-kyong, still so young, clad in white traditional Korean blouse and black skirt, run wild, with a triumphant look on her face, in Pyongyang. Even though she spiritedly claims to be "a daughter of a reunified fatherland," she is nothing but an unrestrained child of a middle-class family in the Republic of Korea who does not know her place. It is unimaginable that North Korea, where the rulers, with the clock turned backward, keep the nightmarish land off limits to the outside world, would view such freakish acts of young people permissively.

We find it quite regrettable that such an innocent child, running off helter-skelter to a land, an international model of a country that keeps freedom and human rights to the minimum level, the worst of its kind, is a girl raised in our society, and that she should advertise her dreamy and childish ideas about reunification while belittling the South, painting it as a country ruled by the dictatorial and repressive "No ring" and a group of people who "have no will for reunification," and calling the National Security Law "an outlandish law."

If we are to believe that almost every student activist engrossed in the student movement is similar to Miss Yim, what a great concern it is! Their ears are so paralyzed that they cannot hear moderate voices and their eyes so atrophied that they no longer see things reasonably, as though they are possessed. If a considerable number of our children are like her, what could be more unnerving? We feel our hair stand on end.

Can some sort of foreign materials influencing the central nervous system generate such an evil effect if they are injected into the human body? We are tempted to believe that a particularly high dose of such materials might have been injected into Miss Yim. Judging from our experience, we know there are many forces that are capable of cooking up such a plot. Evidence is easy to find to bear out this theory. We saw on television a leader of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondahyop] converse on the telephone with a delegation of the North's preparatory committee for the Pyongyang festival who were in

Vienna, Austria. In the telephone conversation, the North Korean delegates tried to renew the Chondaehyop leader's battle verve by repeatedly saying: "Let us struggle." Nevertheless, the student representing Chondaehyop never said the word "struggle." He only promised that he would make "an effort." Miss Yim seems not to have learned such a game of playing with words.

Rev Mun Ik-hwan heroically said he would come back through Panmunjom, but he later changed his mind rather quickly. This is clearly etched in our memory. Miss Yim does not seem to have emulated the sly attitude of the pastor, who returned by going the same route he had chosen to go to Pyongyang, crediting "President Kim Il-song" with his safe homecoming.

If this is the case, we foresee another ill omen from Miss Yim. It also occurs to us that some kind of operative scheme and a certain force aligned with it might have selected Miss Yim as a victim. This force might have calculated that Miss Yim will pose no risk to itself and that it has nothing to lose even if she is arrested on charges of violating the existing laws, because she has never come close to the very center of the organization. It also might have thought that because of her childishness and innocence, Miss Yim's indiscreet act of volunteering to be an instrument in propaganda and agitation might be extraordinarily effective.

It sends a shudder up our spines to think of the dark plot lurking behind the girl who seems to be perfectly innocent in playing such a part.

We are ashamed of ourselves and feel miserable at the thought of the fact that our society is so defenseless and gutless that such evil elements can freely lay their hands on anybody they choose at whim. Also, we once again feel dismal at the thought of Miss Yim Su-kyong coming back carrying such a preposterous North Korea syndrome as if she were under a hypnotic spell. It is high time for us to at least reach an agreement that we stand guard tightly.

**Chondaehyop Tactics Deemed Only 'Pipe Dream'**  
*SK0807064489 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
6 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "What Kind of Organization Is the National Council of University Student Representatives?"]

[Text] The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] once again surprised the people, first by sending Miss Yim Su-kyong to the Pyongyang festival, and second by announcing the so-called "Joint Declaration of the North-South Youth and Students," falling into line with North Korea.

Apart from the fact that the Chondaehyop leaders, such as the chairman, vice chairman, and chairman of the organization's Preparatory Committee for participation in the Pyongyang festival, are on the run because the police are in

hot pursuit, with arrest warrants ready at hand, people watch Miss Yim, who is in Pyongyang for the festival, with misgivings. Is Chondaehyop an organization of pro-North Korea students under control of those who advocate the *chuche* idea as it is said to be? Have some of its followers, or at least part of its leaders, done something of benefit to the enemy, and have they turned their backs on the government and their fellow citizens? These are the questions that people keep asking themselves.

Many people gave themselves over to disappointment and grief upon realizing what Chondaehyop has done. Even after it had sent Miss Yim out of the country toward the end of last month so that she could participate in the Pyongyang festival, Chondaehyop flatly denied foreign news reports that she had gone to Pyongyang, saying that that news was totally groundless. Later, the student organization defended its acts as inevitable for security purposes. It is entirely inappropriate for a student organization, which claims to be championing the cause of reunification, to employ such an operative way of deceiving people. Also, a few days ago, members of the organization kept reporters waiting for about an hour after holding a news conference in Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, without due reason. Under no circumstances can acts committed with deception or violence, whatever goal they may try to achieve by these acts, be justified.

What is more, the Chondaehyop members talked by telephone with North Korean student delegates who were in Vienna, Austria, and ordered Miss Yim to make anti-state and antigovernment remarks at the Pyongyang festival. Judging from recent reports on the organization, it is apparent that the students under control of the organization have committed such enemy-abetting acts, far from what the general public wants, without going through the bother of asking the majority of the Chondaehyop members whether they agree to it or not. According to reports, only a handful of its leaders, and members of the policy planning board who are hunted by the police, work out plans for the so-called student movement for reunification in closed-door sessions. The way the Chondaehyop makes its decisions, such as the closed-door system, should be condemned, as a matter of course.

If it is a genuinely democratic student organization composed of leaders of student bodies at 150 universities and colleges across the country, it should make it a rule to openly reflect the opinion of its entire membership when it comes to deciding its projects and even struggles. Unless it distances itself from such a manipulative way of running the organization, which is dominated by a few members of the *chuche*-idea-worshippers who work out plans for the management of the organization in closed sessions, Chondaehyop will lose the support of the general public and, in the end, the support of the student masses. The Chondaehyop should bear this in mind.

The primary task we face at this moment when the democratization process is under way is to rid our society of the remnants of the so-called military culture.



All forms of state affairs were run from behind closed doors, without taking notice of public opinion, thereby causing machine politics, manipulative economy, and manipulative culture to dominate the stage of our society. This was the habit of the previous regimes. If the shortcut to democracy lies in removing all such habits and ways of running things, in allowing all the people access to the formulation of policies, and in enforcing them according to national consensus, the student movement should also adhere to such great principles, as a matter of course.

This is all the more true when it comes to the reunification movement. The ideas on the reunification question that resemble slogans that are worked out by student activists in closed sessions have no way of winning sympathy from the people. The blueprint for our people's reunification can become genuine only when it is based on national consensus and reviewed by taking enough time. The students' idea that it can hope to achieve something for reunification by doing such things as sending a single delegate to Pyongyang in the person of Miss Yim is being proved to be nothing but a pipe dream. Students in our society are urged to give profound thought to this.

#### Further Reports on NSP Pursuit of Yi Chol-yong

##### PPD Agrees to NSP Questioning

SK0807033589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea's premier intelligence agency and the nation's largest opposition party have agreed that one of the party's lawmakers will answer questions Saturday night about a second lawmaker's unauthorized trip to North Korea.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) will start questioning Rep. Yi Chol-yong of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] at 9 p.m. at a neutral place with his lawyers on hand, PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said Saturday.

The deal was struck in negotiations between PPD and NSP officials Friday, reducing the possibility of a confrontation over attempts to force Yi to answer questions.

NSP agents tried to detain Yi without warrants on Thursday at airports in Pusan and Seoul, but he strongly rejected their request that he accompany them. The NSP attempts have led to criticism of "arbitrary exercise of investigative power."

The PPD protested it as a "challenge to the legislature," while leaders of the National Assembly cautioned the NSP to treat lawmakers according to due legal procedures.

The NSP and Kim Tae-chung's PPD also agreed that Yi will return home after the questioning, but that his lawyers will not be present while investigators question him, the spokesman said.

Yi will be the first lawmaker to be formally questioned about Rep. So Kyong-won's Pyongyang visit, which, along with revelations by security authorities about him, stunned South Koreans. A similar visit to the North by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in late March to early April has resulted in Mun being on trial on charges of violating the National Security Law.

There was no agreement on how long the NSP would question Yi. The NSP has 48 hours to decide whether to arrest Yi or allow him to return home, according to the law.

The intelligence agency issued a second non-binding writ of summons Friday asking Yi to report to the agency for questioning in connection with So's trip.

So was placed under arrest June 26 on charges of violating the National Security Law by visiting North Korea last August without government permission.

Yi's interrogation will focus on whether he learned of So's Pyongyang visit before it came to light in June, whether he had prior consultations with So on his travel, and whether and why he met the alleged North Korean agents who arranged So's trip to the North.

News of So's illegal visit rocked the PPD, which expelled him immediately after his arrest to reduce the negative impact on the image of the party and its boss.

The activist farmer-turned-lawmaker met with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and former Foreign Minister Ho Tam during his stay in Pyongyang, according to security authorities.

The NSP says So, who was additionally accused of spying for North Korea, received 50,000 U.S. dollars from Ho as "operation funds" to be used against South Korea.

Eight people, including PPD External Affairs Committee Chairman Yi Kil-chae and So's aides, were arrested on charges that they failed to report So's trip after they learned of it. Anyone who fails to report a violation of the National Security Law can be sentenced to up to five years in prison under the same law.

If the NSP finds proof that Yi violated the National Security Law, it will arrest the lawmaker even after he has been allowed to return home, an informed security source said.

Yi, 41, a novelist-turned-lawmaker from Seoul, is suspected to have learned of So's trip to the North when the two met in West Germany just after So received an invitation to visit Pyongyang.

**NSP Interrogates Yi on So Case**

SK0907050089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
9 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Chol-yong of the Party for Peace and Democracy was questioned through the night from 9 p.m. yesterday at a neutral place about his alleged connection with So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to North Korea.

The interrogation was reportedly held at a facility away from the office of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] in Seoul.

Yi turned himself in for questioning in the capacity as a witness, not as a criminal suspect, in accordance with an accord reached between the largest opposition party and the security agency Friday.

Yi was escorted to the questioning site by PPD lawmakers Cho Seung-hyung and Pak Sang-cheon who also practice law. However, the lawyers were not allowed in.

The PPD and the NSP have not agreed on how long the questioning would last but it was said that the interrogation will not exceed 48 hours which is laid down in criminal law.

The NSP queried Yi if he had prior knowledge of So's secret visit to Pyongyang last August.

The security agency also questioned the PPD lawmaker about how and why he met with Yi Yong-chun and Chung Kyu-myong, both residents of West Germany, during his trip to Frankfurt last August. Yi Yong-chun reportedly helped So and coed Yim So-kyong make unauthorized visits to Pyongyang. Yim is taking part in the world youth festival in Pyongyang.

The NSP interrogated Rep. Yi on the extent of his involvement in the secret visit of novelist Hwang Sok-yong to North Korea. Hwang is known to be one of Yi's closest friends.

It was learned that Yi flatly denied all the allegations brought up by interrogators.

Even if suspicions on Yi are substantiated as the result of the questioning the NSP is expected to let him return home in line with its agreement with the PPD but will arrest him shortly with a warrant.

Before he left for the questioning, Yi said in a statement, "Although I clearly know the NSP's plan in summoning me, I will cooperate in the investigation with my earnest heart to help stabilize the political situation and to make the people feel at ease."

He added, "I hope the people will not be deceived by the unilateral announcement of the investigation outcome without my confirmation."

The NSP sent investigators to the Myongdong Cathedral Friday to question Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan on his knowledge about Rep. So's Pyongyang visit.

The investigators also interviewed Rev. Ham Se-ung and Rev. Chong Ho-kyong to determine what they were told by the lawmaker about his trip to the North.

NSP sources said that the Catholic priests will not be criminally charged because Rep. So's conversation with them about the trip could be considered as religious confessions.

**NSP To Release Yi Chol-yong**

SK1007040889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT  
10 Jul 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea's intelligence agency will wind up questioning of an opposition lawmaker about fellow lawmaker So Kyong-won's unauthorized trip to North Korea late Monday but hasn't decided whether to arrest him yet, a third opposition lawmaker said Monday.

Rep. Yi Chol-yong of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) has been questioned by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) about So's trip since late Saturday night.

A senior NSP official told PPD Rep. Kwon No-kap, a top aide to party president Kim Tae-chung, it will release Yi before 9 p.m., Kwon said.

In negotiations Friday, NSP and PPD officials agreed that Yi would be allowed to return home after answering questions in a neutral place, averting a confrontation over attempts to force the novelist-turned-lawmaker to accompany security agents.

Attempts to detain Yi without a warrant at airports in Pusan and Seoul last Thursday led to criticism by the PPD and leaders of the National Assembly, who told the NSP to treat lawmakers according to due legal procedures.

Yi has reportedly denied most of the allegations made against him by NSP agents, including knowing of So's August trip before it was publicly known on June 28.

The NSP official did not say whether there is any proof of the charges, Kwon said.

"Considering the NSP's decision to free Yi this evening, I think he is now above suspicion," Kwon said during a press meeting.

NSP investigators believe Yi not only had learned of So's visit to Pyongyang but discussed it with So before he went to the North, an informed security source said.

Yi may be charged with violating the National Security Law, which provides that anyone who fails to report a violation of the National Security Law can be sentenced to up to five years in prison or fined up to 3 million won.

The PPD threatened Monday to stage protests in the National Assembly if its lawmaker is arrested.

The PPD, South Korea's largest opposition party, expelled So immediately after he was arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law in a bid to minimize the negative fallout on the party.

More than 100 PPD officials, including Kim Tae-chung, kept vigil at party headquarters Saturday night, hoping to put pressure on the agency to finish its questioning of Yi and let him return home. Some of them continued the vigil Sunday night.

"If the NSP coercively questions Rep. Yi, we will resolutely act at the risk of our party's fate," said Kim Won-ki, the floor leader who resigned to assume responsibility for So's trip.

News of the activist farmer-turned-lawmaker's clandestine trip to Pyongyang has created an issue of "illegal North Korean visits."

Dissident leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan made a similar foray into the communist half in late March to discuss reunification of the Korean Peninsula with North Korean leader Kim Il-sung. Mun is on trial on charges of violating the National Security Law.

The two cases have prompted a tough new crackdown by the government of President No Tae-u on what it terms left-leaning forces.

Dialogue and exchange between South and North Korea have been suspended since Mun's arrest, with Pyongyang demanding the clergyman's release as a precondition for dialogue.

Ten people, mostly charged with failing to report So's trip, are under arrest.

Yi Hui-u, So's brother-in-law, was charged Saturday with violating the National Security Law by failing to report So's visit and managing 50,000 U.S. dollars So received from North Korea, according to the arrest warrant.

Some news reports said So received the money from a former North Korean foreign minister during his Pyongyang visit, but the warrant did not mention it.

NSP agents also quizzed Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, leader of South Korea's Roman Catholic Church, in Kim's office about So's trip last Friday.

Kim earlier said So told him of the visit but he did not report it because of his ethical obligations as a priest.

#### **Police Deaths Prompt Law Banning Firebombs**

SK0707061989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)—Firebombs are banned in South Korea under a law, which went into effect on Friday, that can send bomb throwers to jail for up to three years or fine them up to 3 million won (4,500 U.S. dollars).

The law also provides a sentence of up to one year in prison or a fine of up to 1 million won for manufacture or possession of a Molotov cocktail.

Enactment of the anti-firebomb law was prompted by the deaths of seven policemen during a raid on a university library to rescue colleagues held captive by radical students on May 3.

The prosecution expressed its determination to be stern with throwers, saying it would form task forces to arrest offenders.

Anyone who causes death or injury, damages property or obstructs the conduct of official duty with a firebomb could be charged with murder, arson or violence.

Firebombs are frequently used by students and workers to attack police during protests.

Students, under increasing fire for reckless use of firebombs during demonstrations, refrained "temporarily" after the deaths of the policemen.

But radical students resumed hurling firebombs against police and caused 1,155 injuries in 154 demonstrations since late May, according to statistics of the national police headquarters.

The government accepted claims by student and dissident groups as well as some opposition parties that excessive use of tear gas provokes demonstrators to use firebombs, also limiting the use of tear gas by revising the police service act.

#### **Visit by Official to USSR To Discuss Ties Sought**

SK0807020489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea has asked the Soviet Union for the go-ahead to dispatch a senior Foreign Ministry official to Moscow to break the stalemate over establishing government-level missions in each other's capital.



"The government is exploring whether a ranking Korean official from the Foreign Ministry can discuss in September the establishment of a government-level representative in the capital of each country," a government source said Saturday.

"We expect to receive an affirmative answer from the Soviet Union. If a visit to Moscow by a Korean official is realized, both governments could easily agree to operate representatives in the other country.

"It is anticipated that the timing for establishment could be as soon as early next year," the source said.

Seoul opposed granting consular functions to non-governmental trade offices, which began to operate early this year, urging that government-level missions be exchanged for consular functions.

The Soviet Union persisted in letting private trade offices perform consular functions instead of opening a government-level contact.

Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Moscow, but economic and personnel exchanges began to surge after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

#### **'Republic of Korea' Week Celebrated in Moscow**

SK0807025189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
8 Jul 89 p 8

[Text] Korean Week in Moscow, the first-ever Korean festival to be held in the Soviet Union, kicked off its seven-day run yesterday with some 300 dignitaries from Korea and the Soviet Union cutting ribbons at the Korean trade show, the first event of Korean Week.

The Korean festival, officially titled "The Week of The Republic of Korea in Moscow," will be held until July 13 under the sponsorship of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA).

It is the first official event in the Soviet Union hosted by Korea and is very significant in that the Soviet government accepted the use of Korea's official title of the "Republic of Korea" and its national flag, a KOTRA official commented.

It also is an event based on an agreement of economic cooperation between KOTRA and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry signed last December, that represents both nations.

A variety of colorful events are scheduled during Korean Week and among them are a Korean trade show, a seminar on Korea's economy and a series of cultural performances.

Vladislav Malkevich, chairman of the Soviet chamber, and KOTRA President Yi Son-ki attended the opening ceremony of the Korean trade show in which 13 Korean private firms are participating.

Among the 13 businesses, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar, Hyundai and Sunkyong installed independent display booths each covering a floor space of 150 square meters while nine other companies displayed their products in a joint exhibition room.

In addition to the trade show, KOTRA dispatched a trade mission to Moscow, coinciding with the staging of Korean Week, in an effort to promote bilateral economic relations.

#### **Soviet Scholars Examine Mutual Relations**

SK0507081289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 5 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] A prominent Soviet scholar yesterday expressed hope for early normalization of Korea-Soviet relations, saying his visit to Seoul will be to prepare for the normalization.

At a press conference, Ivan S. Korolyov, deputy director of the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), said his meeting with Korean government officials is intended to launch a "bilateral dialogue channel."

The unprecedented press meeting, held at the headquarters of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], was also attended by Vladimir I. Ivanov, chief of IMEMO's Pacific Affairs Studies Bureau; Aleksey A. Kirichenko, head of IMEMO's international exchanges department; and Igor I. Lukashuk, a top researcher of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The four scholars came here to attend a three-day symposium on the "New Order in the Asia-Pacific Region" at the Seoul Hilton Hotel.

"The sooner relations between Seoul and Moscow are normalized the better, though it is difficult at present to predict when," said Korolyov.

Officially, the IMEMO scholars came to Seoul to participate in the symposium July 4-7, "and what is more important is to establish a mutual dialogue channel by meeting Korean government officials," Korolyov said.

He said that in the 1960s when the Soviet Union had no diplomatic ties with West Germany, IMEMO's invitation of Willy Brandt, then leader of the West German opposition Social Democratic Party, led to normalization of relations between the two countries several years later.

Saying that RDP leader Kim Yong-sam visited the USSR at the invitation of IMEMO, Korolyov said "with the mutual exchanges official contacts are launched."

Vladimir I. Ivanov, asked to comment on the current south-north Korean relations, said that "it is up to the governments in Seoul and Pyongyang to decide what is right and what is wrong.

"But political matters aside, what is certain is that increased humanitarian exchanges between south and north Korea is desirable for the sake of strengthening bilateral good will," said Ivanov.

He said that in order to expand bilateral economic exchanges cooperation not only between the two countries but of neighboring nations is needed, proposing Korean business firms establish a consortium to make inroads into the Soviet Union.

Although Korea and the Soviet Union are in a transitional stage in their political relations, mutual economic exchanges are far ahead, said Ivanov.

He also said Moscow plans to strengthen institutional apparatus, such as reaching an agreement to guarantee investments, to help further accelerate economic cooperation between the two countries.

Trade volume between Seoul and Moscow during the first four months this year reached \$132 million, up 150 percent compared to that during the same period last year.

Ivanov said that during their visit to Seoul they will study problems and solutions in bilateral exchanges and consult with the Soviet authorities and business firms about the matters.

Lukashuk, commenting on the liberalization mood in East Europe, said democratization and liberalization is pushed in accordance with the specific situation of each country, adding the Soviet Union has no intention of meddling in them.

The four Soviet scholars are to meet with Pak Chol-on, special presidential aide for policy, today for talks on ways of promoting bilateral exchanges and relations.

## Burma

### Troops Seal Off University as Students Protest

BK0807002889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1715 GMT  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Rangoon, July 7 (AFP)—Troops on Friday blocked access to Rangoon Arts and Sciences University (RASU) on a day of ceremonies here marking the 27th anniversary of the shooting of protestors and razing of the student union.

While representatives of some 98 political parties allied with the front-running National League for Democracy (NLD) gathered at its headquarters near RASU, student groups led by the All Burma Federation of Student Unions rallied at the headquarters of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League in another part of Rangoon.

On July 7, 1962 military troops fired at students protesting at RASU against hostel regulations they said deprived them of democratic rights. Authorities destroyed the student union, killing 28 students according to official figures.

But students said over 100 young people were killed in the incident which became the object of annual commemoration ceremonies throughout the 26-year authoritarian rule of General Ne Win, who took power in a coup in 1962 and resigned last year in the face of growing protests to his socialist policies.

The segment of the University Avenue in front of RASU was closed to pedestrians and cars since early morning while soldiers set up road blocks.

Armed security police were deployed at the main junction next to the campus where University Avenue, Prome Road and Insein Road intersect.

Hundreds of spectators loitered quietly near the junction following rumours that some student groups would attempt to lay wreaths at the site of the now-demolished student union building. They were dispersed by security units.

No attempts were made to breach the security measures.

During a speech at this morning's memorial ceremony attended by some 600 party representatives, NLD Chairman Tin U, a former general, said the spirit of July 7, that of non-violent resistance against force of arms and of truth against injustice, should "continue to be imbued in all students in their on-going fight for democracy."

NLD General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi said that as long as the military government continued to deny a dialogue with the opposition and kept repressive measures in place, it would be regarded as "still being influenced by U Ne Win."

"U Ne Win always advocated non-dialogue and non-negotiation and always used force of arms to settle problems," she said.

She went on to say that political parties here traditionally lacked unity and urged them to join hands to achieve democracy and set aside "petty envy and jealousy."

While political parties and unofficial student unions held memorial ceremonies inside party premises to mark the anniversary, small groups of high school students held scattered snap demonstrations in downtown Rangoon, eyewitnesses said.

Several groups of about 20 students each shouted slogans and distributed anti-government leaflets before scattering at the approach of mobile security units, they said.

Rangoon remained calm, with shops and primary schools open, they said.

There were no untoward incidents as the military remained alert but continued to keep a low profile, especially at the main venues of the memorial ceremonies.

### Aung San Suu Kyi Addresses Rangoon Rally

BK0807022089 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
8 Jul 89 p 4

[Text] Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi Thursday refuted charges that her political party incited violence and asked followers to continue what she called "peaceful, non-confrontational" struggle for democracy.

In separate speeches on the south-eastern end of the capital, Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, made point-by-point rebuttals of a statement broadcast Wednesday by Burmese leader Gen Saw Maung, who came to power last September through a bloody coup d'etat and continues his military rule through martial law.

She and other officials of the National League for Democracy (NLD) also said they planned a wreath-laying ceremony and "peaceful demonstrations" to commemorate yesterday's anniversary of a 1962 attack on the student union in Rangoon.

"We don't have any intention to make confrontation," Suu Kyi told a crowd outside the NLD offices in Pazunsaung township.

"The spirit to hold the commemoration is just so we can take lessons from the past," she said.

The 43-year-old opposition leader denied allegations that the NLD was a communist organization, that her followers had grown unruly and she said government attacks and insinuations about her personal life "reveal



the true colour of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)." The SLORC, a 19-member military ruling body chaired by Saw Maung. [sentence as published]

Suu Kyi said she held Saw Maung "in high regard" but believed strongman Gen Ne Win, who seized power in 1962, still controlled the country. She said she would send a written reply to Saw Maung's speech, "revealing our good and noble intentions."

A convoy of NLD cars and roughly 5,000 supporters choked traffic along Aung San Street in Pazundaung township. Township officials said the rally was the largest in Pazundaung since the 1962 Ne Win coup.

Suu Kyi spoke for 45 minutes from the steps of the local NLD office, in a speech that drew applause and occasional laughter.

Policemen and no more than half a dozen soldiers watched the crowd from the township police station across the street. Military presence appeared heavy in other parts of the city.

But Suu Kyi's appearances passed without incident, either at Pazundaung or in neighbouring Botathaung township.

NLD officials said thousands of Rangoon residents were expected to participate in the 7th of July commemoration activities yesterday.

#### **15,000 Attend NLD Rally**

*BK1007081039 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Rangoon, July 10 (AFP)—An estimated 15,000 people gathered on Sule Pagoda Road in downtown Rangoon Monday morning to hear National League for Democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi repeat her call to military authorities for round table talks.

The daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, she also exhorted the assembled crowd to be disciplined while defying the military government's repressive regulations, which include a ban on public gatherings.

"What I mean by defying authority is simply non-acceptance of unlawful orders meant to suppress the people," she said during her 20-minute speech.

"Talk with us and find answers to the problems," the popular political leader urged the government, saying that by meeting together the problems faced by both sides could be settled amicably.

Huge crowds which gather quickly wherever Aung San Suu Kyi, 44, makes her public appearances have become a regular feature in Rangoon as well as outside the capital, observers noted.

There has been no disruption or violence as the massive crowds fill the streets, despite a ban on public gatherings still imposed in this nation of 41 million people.

In an obvious reference to the huge public gatherings, the state-owned WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY newspaper said Sunday that "certain political parties are found to have ignored some laws in doing their organisational work. Some have even broken certain laws," it said.

There are over 200 registered political parties in Burma awaiting multi-party general elections which the government has promised for May 1990.

The military seized power last September and has promised to hold free and fair elections.

#### **Bomb Kills Two at Syriam Oil Refinery Compound** *BK0707144489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] At 1220 today a parcel bomb delivered by an unscrupulous person exploded, killing two persons and seriously injuring another person in the compound of the house of an employee from the refinery department of the Syriam Oil Refinery.

At 1130 today an unidentified youth about 17-18 years old arrived at No 12 gate of the compound of the Syriam Oil Refinery and delivered a parcel wrapped in plastic with the dimensions of 8 inches by 4.5 inches by 4 inches to U Myint Lwin, to a civilian security officer. The youth then left. Thura Kyaw, son of U Kyaw Sein Win, arrived while the security officer, U Myint Lwin, was telephoning U Kyaw Sein Win to pick up the parcel and the parcel was given to Thura Kyaw to take home.

Thura Kyaw then brought the parcel home and showed it to his father. When they found a suspicious wire and battery in the parcel they left it in a corner of the compound away from the house. U Kyaw Sein Win then went back to work and informed the security department. Civilian security officers U Sein Tun and Win Nyunt Naing then came to inspect the parcel. Thura Kya showed them the parcel and while it was being examined the bomb inside the parcel exploded at 1220 instantly killing Maung Thura Kyaw, 19, son of U Kyaw Sein Win, and U Sein Tun, security officer of the oil refinery compound, age 46, son of U Thein and seriously injuring Maung Win Nyunt Naing, oil refinery security officer, age 24, son of U Kyin Sein.

Maung Win Nyunt Naing is being treated at Syriam Hospital. The authorities are taking measures to arrest the person who delivered the bomb.

**Attendance Limited for Martyrs Day Ceremony**  
*BK0807091589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The executive committee for holding the Martyrs Day ceremony has made arrangements for representatives of registered political parties to lay wreaths and pay their respect at the tombs of the martyrs on the morning on 19 July to celebrate the 42d Martyrs Day at the Martyrs Mausoleum.

Ten members from each registered political party will be allowed to lay wreaths and pay their respect. Those party organizations wishing to pay their respect are requested to submit names of 10 representatives of their respective organizations from 9 July to 15 July during office hours at the office of the executive committee in charge of the ceremony at the Fine Arts Department at No 152, Pansodan Road.

Arrangements for laying wreaths will be made on a first come first serve basis. Authorities concerned explained that the number of representatives has to be limited to 10 for each organization because there are many political parties.

**Trade, Finance Minister Discusses Reforms**  
*BK0407084189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Colonel Abel, minister of trade, planning and finance, accompanied by the managing director and responsible officials of the Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading, toured Yangon [Rangoon], Irrawaddy, and Pegu Divisions between 29 June and 3 July. During the tour, the colonel inspected work concerning his department and discussed tasks to be undertaken with officials from divisional, township sector, and township law and order restoration councils as well as departmental personnel. [passage omitted]

The minister held a meeting at the conference hall of the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council in Bassein at 1500 on 1 July with officials in charge of departments, services, and trading under the Ministries of Trade and Planning and Finance. He explained in detail political, economic, and social conditions of Myanma [Burma] in different eras, and the three trading goals. He said the country has been practicing an open-door policy. Hence, in order to keep up with international economic laws and procedures, we have reviewed existing laws in our country, done away with some laws that should be scrapped, and have also introduced new laws. We are also working out budgetary matters in accordance with the new system, and the banking system is to be improved in the near future to keep up with the changing times. Another goal is to change the planning process. We will accept foreign loans and assistance only when they are necessary. We shall be independent in economic matters and will not rely on foreign countries.

Some projects being undertaken with foreign loans will be reviewed and projects that are unnecessary at the present time, such as the construction of rice mills, will be stopped to make investments to improve the transport and energy sectors. Incentives will be offered to attract public interest in saving money in banks.

Time frames and deadlines will no longer be set for the collection of targeted amounts of customs duties and commercial taxes, and revenue collected must be what is actually due. Responsible officials have been given full authority and they must have courage to do whatever is necessary.

Public service personnel are warned once again to stay away from politics and not get ensnared in political turmoils. When the time is right, free and fair elections will be held. There should be no doubt about this. When the elections are held, they may vote freely for any individual they prefer. Whatever the work may be, it must be done on the basis of patriotism.

The minister later replied to individual questions raised by heads of departments. [passage omitted]

**Parties Apply for Exemption for Publications**  
*BK0807100489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] A certificate of exemption has been issued today to a political party which applied for exemption under Order No 3/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued on 27 June 1989.

The political party issued with the certificate of exemption is the National Peace and Democracy Party. It has been also reported that eight political parties have contacted the (?Print Scrutiny) and Registration Department and picked up exemption certificates. They are: National Democratic Peace and Solidarity Party; the Independent Democratic People's Party; the National Unity and New Youth Party; the Republican Party; the Party for Unity and Peace; the Union Youth Party; the National Peace and Prosperity Party; and the Kamans National League for Democracy.

As of today, 43 political parties have applied for certificates of exemption. Of these, nine parties which could provide all the necessary documents have been given certificates of exemption. Therefore, 34 parties which have been issued with the applications have yet to submit the necessary documents.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**  
**Malaysia**

**Abu Hassan Receives U.S. Assurance on Palm Oil**  
*BK0707130289 Kuala Lumpur International Service*  
in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The U.S. Government has assured Malaysia that it will not support any smear campaign by the anti-palm oil lobby groups in that country.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said this in Bandar Sri Begawan today after meeting with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Datuk Abu Hassan said Malaysia was willing to send its experts to the United States to discuss the properties of palm oil. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission has (?reacted) unfairly by questioning Malaysia on allegations by anti-palm oil groups in the United States that the tropical oil was hazardous to health. The commission, on the other hand, did not question the American Soya-Bean Association and the American Health Savers Association to find out whether their allegations were based on scientific research findings.

Datuk Abu Hassan also met with his Papua New Guinea [PNG] counterpart, Michael Somare, and agreed in principle that Malaysian mathematics and science teachers would serve in that country. The two ministers also discussed investment, trade, and technical cooperation. Malaysia's investment in the PNG currently stands at 300 million ringgit.

#### **EC Commissioner Arrives for 3-Day Visit**

BK0907063289 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] The European Community [EC] commissioner, Juan Abel Matutes, is now in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to Malaysia. The visit is at the invitation of Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar. Mr Matutes flew together with Datuk Abu Hassan from Brunei Darussalam last night where both attended the EC-ASEAN dialogue held after the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting. He will hold discussions with several ministers and deliver a key-note address on the European single market at the ASEAN-European 1992 colloquium tomorrow.

#### **4-Month Trade Figures Reported**

BK0807083889 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Malaysia chalked up a trade surplus of more than 3 billion ringgit for the first 4 months of this year. However, this was 23.6 percent less than the surplus in the same period of last year. The Statistics Department said the lower trade surplus was due to slow growth in exports as against imports.

The department said machinery and transport equipment to the value of 6,090 million ringgit or 30 percent of total exports, continued to head the list of exports. The export revenue of [words indistinct] and tin enjoyed a growth of 11 percent to 3,053 million ringgit. Other major export components were crude materials, mineral fuels, lubricants, animal and vegetable oils, and fats.

The department said the higher import expenditure came from increased purchases of machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, crude

materials, foods, and miscellaneous manufactured articles. Proceeds from crude petroleum exports increased by 12 percent to 2,443 million ringgit, while receipts from palm oil rose by 16 percent to 1,611 million ringgit. Liquefied natural gas income increased to 715 million ringgit. Export revenues from sawn timber rose by 32 percent to 703 million ringgit. For the first time this year, export earnings from rubber declined by 3 percent to 1,600 million ringgit compared to the same period of last year.

The department said ASEAN as a group was Malaysia's major trading partner during the period, followed by Japan, the United States, and European countries.

#### **Seven Sarawak Internal Act Detainees Released**

BK0807132689 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES  
in English 6 Jul 89 p 1

[By James Ritchie and Noorzita Samad]

[Excerpt] Kuching, Wednesday [5 Jul]—Seven people from Sarawak detained under Section 73 (1) Internal Security Act [ISA] 1960 since the middle of last year were released unconditionally yesterday.

They were former Police Superintendent and ex-State Assemblyman for Kalaka Datuk Wan Yusuf Tun Tuanku Bujang, 64; hotel manager Kadri Tan Sri Haji Mohamed, 45; former army lieutenant Bujang Safawi, 44; businessman Senawi bin Sulaiman, 61; arms dealer Wan Fauzi bin Tuanku Ayubi, 33; labourer Hussaini Jol, 36; and Abdul Rahman Hamzah, 54 a former political secretary to ex-Yang Dipertuan Negeri [State Ruler] of Sarawak Tun Rahman Yaakub.

All except Abdul Rahman Hamzah were arrested at their homes in Kuching in September. Abdul Rahman was detained in July 1988 together with two other people.

Sarawak Police Commissioner Datuk Mohamed Yassin Jaafar confirmed today that the seven were released from the Kamunting detention centre, near Taiping, yesterday.

The seven were detained following a series of bombings and fires in numerous places around Kuching in 1987 and 1988. [passage omitted]

### **Singapore**

#### **Japanese Foreign Minister Stops Over 8 July**

OW0807144589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1427 GMT  
8 Jul 89

[Text] Singapore, July 8 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka arrived here Saturday for a brief stopover on his way home after attending a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and its dialogue partners at the Brunei capital Seri Begawan.



Mitsuzuka will leave Singapore Sunday morning, arriving in Tokyo in the evening.

## Cambodia

### **Sihanouk's Attitude on Settlement Issue Viewed**

*BK0807065089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Station commentary: "Another Erroneous Attitude of Samdech Sihanouk"]

[Text] Recently, Samdech Sihanouk again displayed his oft-repeated erroneous nature. In his messages sent from Pyongyang to the Thai prime minister, His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan, and the Indonesian foreign minister, His Excellency Ali Alatas, Samdech Sihanouk reiterated his obsolete proposal as a precondition for the settlement of the Cambodian problem by unreasonably demanding the dissolution of the Government of the State of Cambodia, the deployment of the UN peace-keeping force in Cambodia, and exclusion of the socialist countries in the UN international control mechanism, and reiterating his accusation that Vietnam has invaded Cambodia.

At the same time, he also arrogantly declared that he would boycott the coming international conference on Cambodia in Paris.

What do these acts by Samdech Sihanouk show? It should be noted that Sihanouk made this assertion before the warring Cambodian groups' roundtable meeting scheduled to be held at the end of July and prior to the international conference on Cambodia to be held in August in Paris, France.

Everyone still remembers well that a few months ago, Samdech Sihanouk announced openly that he would stop demanding the dissolution of the Government of the State of Cambodia and that he had reached agreement with Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Hun Sen on several points during their fourth meeting in Jakarta. But now why has Samdech Sihanouk made this about-face change?

This change of mind by Sihanouk can be interpreted in many ways. One can clearly understand that Samdech Sihanouk has never changed his typical royalist attitude and behavior or it can be said that he has always been hungry for majestic power. As always, despite the fact that he has been living in exile for more than two decades, still he can never abandon this ambition. This is his only goal. He has long been trying to gain popular support through demagoguery or by resorting to all kinds of tricky and deceitful maneuvers. However, whatever maneuvers he resorts to can fool no one. On the contrary, his acts have only caused public opinion to hate him even more.

In the past few years, the search for a suitable formula for a political solution to the Cambodian problem has proceeded rapidly. Public opinion has made a correct assessment that this solution will be realized in the near future. But, while the time is ripening for this, Samdech Sihanouk has tried to hinder it. This is similar to the previous events when Samdech Sihanouk had sought every means to divert the developments toward this trend, such as his efforts before JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] and at the Hun Sen-Sihanouk forum.

This is his obsolete practice. His latest behavior only shows that he is a puppet of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. He has all along embraced criminal Pol Pot. This is contrary to his oft-repeated statement that he detests the Pol Pot clique.

His effort to act as the puppet president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and his attempt to preserve the UN seat for the Pol Pot clique whose hands are stained with the blood of the Cambodian people are proofs of this.

The Cambodian people, as well as world opinion, cannot pardon this tricky attitude of Samdech Sihanouk. All his erroneous acts only cause him to be even more detested and isolated.

### **Soviets Call for 'De-Pol Potization'**

*BK0507122689 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1123 GMT 5 Jul 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 5—A Soviet policy statement published in Paris ahead of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France, referring to the former Khmer Rouge leader of Cambodia Pol Pot, called for the "de-Pol Potization" of any future Cambodian government.

The statement, quoted by AFP, added that Moscow would "mobilize every possible means to promote" a peaceful settlement in Cambodia.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Paris Tuesday at the start of a two-day official visit to France, his second since he took over the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.

Prospects for a settlement on Cambodia is expected to be on the agenda among bilateral and international issues during the Soviet leader's talks in Paris.

Paris is to host a proposed international conference on Cambodia in early August.

**Deputy Foreign Minister Bo Rasi Visits Sweden**

*BK3006064789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 89*

[Text] In its article entitled "Optimistic Cambodia," a Swedish daily reported that during her recent visit to Sweden, Comrade Bo Rasi, deputy foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, briefed the Swedish Government and public about the recent developments concerning the Cambodian settlement.

In an interview with the daily, the comrade said the Cambodian national reconciliation process which constituted the stumbling block to the trade relations between Cambodia and its neighboring countries did not exist any more today.

As for the report of Pol Pot resigning his Khmer Rouge leadership, the comrade pointed out that the Khmer Rouge always try to cover up their true nature. If the Khmer Rouge still stubbornly refused to participate in the forthcoming meeting in Paris, they would be ultimately isolated.

Comrade Bo Rasi welcomed Thailand's positive move toward the Phnom Penh government and said Thailand could help prevent the Khmer Rouge from using Cambodian refugees staying in the country as their shields.

**Announcement on National Assembly Session**

*BK1007053189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 89*

["Announcement on the 17th Ordinary Session of the First National Assembly"]

[Text] The State of Cambodia's National Assembly would like to publicly announce that the First National Assembly of the State of Cambodia will very shortly hold its 17th session in the National Assembly conference hall.

At this session, the National Assembly will listen to a report on the activities of the National Assembly; a report on the activities of the Council of State; comments by the Legislative Commission, the Economic and Budget Commission, the Cultural and Social Affairs Commission, and the Nationalities Commission; reports by the People's Supreme Court and the attorney general attached to the People's Supreme Court; and a number of reports by the Council of Ministers. Among these reports are a report on the implementation of economic and social tasks in the first 6 months of the year and targets for the last 6 months of the year, a report on the implementation of financial and state budget tasks in the first 6 months of the year and targets for the last 6 months of the year, a report on foreign affairs activities and the safeguarding of political security and social order, and a report on the military situation, the K-5 task, and proselytizing work in the first half of 1989.

At the same time, the National Assembly will discuss and pass 10 laws and debate and decide on a number of important issues.

**Committee Prepares for Session**

*BK1007122189 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1058 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, July 10—The Standing Committee of the National Assembly [NA] of the State of Cambodia met here from July 6-7 in the presence of NA Chairman Chea Sim in preparation for the 17th session of the National Assembly session (first legislature) to be held [words indistinct].

The meeting examined drafted reports to be presented at the NA session including reports of the NA Standing Committee, the Economic and Budgetary Commission, the Socio-cultural Commission, and the Commission for Nationalities. The drafts of the ten bills were also presented and studied at the meeting.

The meeting also examined the reports of the Council of Ministers on the socio-economic situation in the first half of this year and the orientation for the rest of 1989.

**Success of Party's Committee Session Acclaimed**

*BK0907090189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Achieving Historic Progress With High Sense of Responsibility for the Destiny of the Nation"—date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere of solidarity, agreement, and determination, the party Central Committee's 9th session was actively conducted over 6 days, adopting various measures of historic importance concerning the future of the country. Those present held vigorous discussions and keenly exchanged views to analyze and assess the general developments of the situation in their own localities and departments and, with a high sense of responsibility, to set realistic targets for future implementation.

The meeting agreed that, comparing our strength with that of the enemies on the home front and abroad, we still maintain our supremacy over them in the military, security, political, diplomatic, and socioeconomic fields. The enemies, who have been in irreversible decline, have continued with stubborn determination to conduct all manner of maneuvers to assert their predominance over us, but have suffered successive defeats.

Based on the people's support and the policy and measures defined by the party over the past 10 years in combination with the policies of waging popular war and building up the real forces in all fields, the Cambodian forces, through their past experiences, have constantly developed to attack and destroy the enemies' temporary bases along the border and inside the country.

The enemies' scattered guerrilla activities have greatly been curtailed. They can no longer maintain their hide-outs and strong bases inside the defense perimeter and among the people. At present, the reactionary Cambodians' unconscionable policy of genocide and their strategy of unjust war are being energetically denounced by public opinion at home. Their bases abroad have also been shaken.

The meeting unanimously noted that the revolution's position of strength was surging ahead in the military and political fields from the stage where the forces of Cambodia and Vietnam were combined to the phase in which Cambodia's forces alone are capable of assuming the tasks of defending and building the motherland for themselves.

The meeting reaffirmed that it was imperative that this superiority should be maintained so as to achieve Cambodian society's historic task of fully undertaking all tasks ourselves after the upcoming total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. All of us clearly realize that the enemies, despite the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces, the enemies' failure in using all manner of maneuvers to confront us, and the progress in the search for a political solution to the international aspect of the Cambodian problem, remain obstinate and unyielding.

They are foolishly poised, in the wake of the Vietnamese military withdrawal, to make one last attempt to topple the state power of the people. They have intensified their activities to infiltrate war materiel and troops from the border into the country for future use. Moreover, they have stepped up psychological warfare to break up our militant relations of solidarity with Vietnam and our internal unity, build up covert forces, and implant political forces within the population. However, no matter what their ambition and perfidious and malicious maneuvers may be, the enemies can never escape from the sweep operations launched by our Armed Forces and our friends in close cooperation with the people, using combined forces and coordinated plans.

After reviewing the results on the battlefield and assessing the future developments of the situation, the meeting agreed to continue strengthening and expanding our fighting supremacy over the enemies along the border, inside the country, and in the international arena.

With the implementation of the slogan: battlefields along the border are the key and interior battlefields are important long-term strategy, we have incessantly developed and consolidated the militant relations of solidarity with Vietnam and Laos. This is the durable and promising law for the prosperity of each country. We have also reinforced and expanded the relations of solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other brotherly

socialist countries and continued to carry out a foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the countries the world over regardless of the political tendency.

All cadres, party members, combatants, and the people should enhance their solidarity and unity, heighten their awareness, self-competence, and sense of responsibility for the destiny and future of the motherland and people. It is imperative that we have firm confidence in the country's capability and forces and dynamically step forward with the aim of winning a definite victory in conformity with the spirit of the fifth party congress, the second congress of party cadres, and the party Central Committee's 9th session.

**Chea Soth Addresses Construction Ceremony**  
*BK2906083789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 89*

[Text] This morning a ceremony was held to break ground for the construction of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] school in the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Attending the ceremony on the Cambodian side were, among others: Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture. On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and minister of building; Comrade Ngo Xuan Loc, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of Vietnam's General Corporation No 3; and Comrade Tan Phong, acting charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia.

Attending as guests of honor were the comrade ministers and deputy ministers of various central ministries and offices and some 500 Cambodian and Vietnamese construction workers.

After several presidium members symbolically operated the machines at the construction site and laid the foundation stone, Comrade Chea Soth took the floor to make the following speech:

[Begin recording] The construction site of the KPRP school in front of the presidium members, comrades, and friends present here is a project initiated in a broad spirit of internationalism with the selfless assistance given by the CPV as a present to the KPRP on the occasion of the 5th national congress of party representatives. This construction reflects the close solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries. It is an important and special construction of historic significance, capable of training 500 cadres on a total construction area of about 50,000 square meters. The



construction committees of both sides have spared no efforts in using their creative ingenuity, industriousness, determination, and courage to overcome all difficulties and to realize satisfying results in the preparations for the opening of the worksites. These preparations included temporary buildings and shelters such as living quarters, offices, warehouses, and wells in service of the livelihood and the construction work.

These initial achievements were made possible thanks to the efforts of the workers and the hard work and assistance of the construction committees of both sides.

Dear promising work forces, the following slogan seems to fit this particular situation: The working people are the makers of history. Without the working people or the construction forces, man's society would never have developed. In fact, the building of Angkor temples in the past as well as the construction of the Song Da hydroelectric station at present have symbolically proven the invincible force of the working people of our two countries. Our two parties firmly believe that all of you are the engineers and workers who will transform those ideas that have been sketched in thought and drawn up on paper into realities.

Therefore, to repay the good services of our ancestors and our party, particularly the services given with the blood and flesh of our two peoples in the cause of national and people's liberation, and to link ourselves to the frontline of our comrades in arms who are fighting in defense of the motherland, I propose that all of you should pay greater attention to braving and overcoming all obstacles, holding high the sense of responsibility, and actively working to the best of your ability to build the KPRP school. This school is a construction of immense significance, symbolizing the militant solidarity between our two fraternal parties and peoples.

Dear comrades on the construction committees of both sides, you must clearly understand that to enable the construction forces to vigorously engage in the work activity, you must pay attention to solving the keys in supplying sufficient raw materials, equipment, and machinery. More important still, you must concentrate on providing for both the emotional and material comforts of the construction forces, seeing to it that they love their work and are happy in their work, and have optimism, a sense of control, and strong determination in their work. For this reason, you must do your best in supervising and guiding the work at the construction site, synchronizing one aspect of the work with another as systematically as in the various industrial production plants. This is a most important and indispensable point which is needed to make the construction of the party school proceed according to the construction plan.

Regarding the ministries and institutions involved, it is true that construction is a direct concern of the working people and the two construction committees, but without the participation and assistance of the ministries and

institutions involved, this party school construction will surely not be correctly carried out as planned. This would cause delay and extra expenses in the construction. Therefore, I beg the leading comrades of all ministries and institutions involved to help solve all the problems raised and meet all the requests made by the construction committees during the construction of this KPRP school.

On behalf of the Cambodian party and state and in my own name, I firmly expect and believe that after the site is opened for work, all of you comrades and friends will surely make all-out efforts to fulfill your tasks according to the plan that has already been unanimously worked out in principle by the parties and governments of our two countries. [applause] [end recording]

In his reply, Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong stressed:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese superseded by Cambodian translation] I am most honored to represent the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government at this ceremony to break the ground for the construction of the Cambodian party school, which will be a building to symbolize the bonds of special friendship and all-around cooperation between our two parties and peoples. On this occasion, I would like to convey to the leading comrades of the fraternal Cambodian party, state, working class, and people the warm feelings and enthusiastic greetings of the CPV, Vietnamese Government, working class, and people.

Over the past 10 years, under the correct leadership of the KPRP Central Committee led by respected Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, the Cambodian people have overcome all kinds of difficulty and trial, defeated one maneuver and trick of the enemies after another, rebuilt their country, and won many great achievements in national defense, security, and economic, cultural, and social development. The on-going national reconciliation policy has persuaded the Cambodian people of all strata to make greater efforts for an independent, sovereign, peaceful, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia with territorial integrity. The international position of the State of Cambodia is soaring incessantly. The rapid growth of the Cambodian revolution has created favorable conditions for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to completely pull out by the end of September 1989. This will lead toward a correct and fair political solution for the Cambodian problem.

On the same occasion, I would like to express admiration for the resolute spirit and tenacious struggle of the fraternal Cambodian party and people, and warmly welcome all great victories of the Cambodian revolution.

Esteemed comrades, dear friends, the CPV and Vietnamese people have always clearly understood that each step forward and each victory of the revolution of each of our countries is closely linked to the bonds of militant solidarity, enlightened loyalty, and mutual cooperation

and assistance made with the feeling of fraternity between the two parties and peoples. These great bonds of solidarity and friendship have been through many tests and trials in the struggle against common enemies and have been fortified with the blood and flesh of our two nations. They are our most precious property and constitute a factor guaranteeing the perpetuity and growth of the revolution of each country as well as that of our two countries.

Today, on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the glorious KPRP, we celebrate this brilliant tradition with pride so that together we can join hands in continuing to develop and enhance the bonds of solidarity and struggle under all circumstances. One of the best testimonies to the special relationship between our two parties is the building of the Cambodian party school whose construction is officially launched today in beautiful Phnom Penh. Over the past many months, with the assistance and favorable conditions created by the KPRP and Cambodian state, Vietnamese architects have completed the preparatory work for this groundbreaking ceremony. We pledge to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and to make utmost efforts to finish the construction of the party school on time and with good results, and to turn this building into a genuine symbol of the bonds of fraternal friendship and multi-form cooperation between the two parties and peoples of the two countries. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony ended in a joyous atmosphere marked by a warm spirit of fraternal solidarity after Comrade Chea Soth representing the party and government of the State of Cambodia and Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong representing the party and government of the SRV had signed a visitors book to symbolize the official opening of the KPRP school's construction.

#### **Sihanouk Rejects Concessions to Phnom Penh**

BK0907075889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0732 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Bangkok, July 9 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has changed his mind on key concessions to Phnom Penh because of the Vietnamese-backed regime's continued espousal of communism and its determination to maintain one-party rule, the prince's ally Son Sann said here.

Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen has accused the prince of taking "one step forward, then two steps backward" after softening his position in May on demands for Phnom Penh to dismantle itself before any peace settlement.

"It is his notorious custom. With such a manner how can he make others believe in his role in a political solution to the future of Cambodia," Mr. Hun Sen said last week in reference to Prince Sihanouk's renewed insistence that the Phnom Penh regime is a Vietnamese puppet "fabrication" which must disappear.

Mr. Son Sann told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Friday that Mr. Hun Sen had "tried to fool" the prince with amendments to his constitution but that he refused to change the one-party system or give resistance factions an effective role in organizing elections towards choosing a new government.

The three-party resistance, which the United Nations recognizes as the legitimate Cambodian government, has instead decided to present its own constitution for a new democratic Cambodia when the warring factions meet in Paris later this month.

These "roundtable" talks will precede an international conference called to seek a solution to the war caused by Vietnam's 10-year-old occupation of Cambodia, Mr. Son Sann said. Vietnam has said it will withdraw its troops by the end of September.

The Chinese-backed coalition of the guerrilla forces of former monarch Prince Sihanouk, former Prime Minister Son Sann and former Marxist rulers the Khmer Rouge fights the occupation by Vietnam, a Soviet ally.

In a May meeting in Jakarta with Mr. Hun Sen, Prince Sihanouk dropped a demand for the simultaneous "dismantling" of the Phnom Penh regime and his coalition to form a four-party provisional government.

The concession was seen as a breakthrough in the search for a solution to the decade-old conflict, possibly opening the way for an alliance between Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen, who rejects a government role for the Khmer Rouge since they killed hundreds of thousands from 1975 until toppled in 1979 by Vietnamese troops.

But Mr. Son Sann said that when Prince Sihanouk analyzed the Phnom Penh constitution he found that 48 of the 93 articles were "unacceptable for us", despite concessions by Phnom Penh in changing the name of the country and restoring Buddhism as the state religion.

Mr. Son Sann said Phnom Penh's attitude was made clear in discussions on the four factions organizing elections together, a crucial point in Prince Sihanouk dropping his demand for a formal dismantling of the Phnom Penh regime.

Phnom Penh wanted to discuss the elections with the resistance in a high-level council but have its administration do the actual organizing work.

"We sought only to admit gradually our people in certain ministries charged with organizing the elections, not only in Phnom Penh but in the provinces, in the villages," Mr. Son Sann said.

"But Mr. Hun Sen did not want this. All he said was that he wanted to fight the Khmer Rouge and that if we fought with him it would be a small war, but if we fought against him it would be a big war. You must understand the prince. He tried to find a compromise."

The prince has rejected a bilateral alliance, saying a quadripartite government including all the Cambodian factions must be formed.

The demand was also made at a meeting this week of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which joins Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand in backing the Cambodian resistance.

**Sihanouk Holds News Conference in Beijing**  
*BK0807035089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[*"Summary of news conference held by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian National Resistance Forces and chairman of Democratic Kampuchea"*]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian National Resistance Forces and chairman of Democratic Kampuchea, held an important news conference before many international journalists in Beijing on 5 July 1989 during which he stressed his stance regarding the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Before answering the journalists' questions, the samdech explained the reasons why the tripartite resistance movement and the samdech himself must strive to settle the Cambodian problem comprehensively in accordance with the samdech's five-point peace plan.

The samdech said, among other things, that even though Vietnam has announced the troop withdrawal by the end of September and the Paris conference will acknowledge the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the samdech and the three groups will go on fighting until Cambodia achieves 100 percent independence, because the war in Cambodia is a war of aggression and not a civil war. Although 70,000 Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia, there are still 130,000 Vietnamese military personnel, including more than 30,000 disguised as puppet soldiers and 100,000 Vietnamese militiamen, as well as more than one million Vietnamese nationals who have been living in Cambodia illegally since 1979.

The samdech demanded the establishment of a four-party provisional government, in which both the government and the army must include the four parties, and the UN supervision and international peacekeeping force of the United Nations.

The samdech said that if Vietnam demands that Sweden and Finland attend the Paris conference, the three groups will also ask Senegal, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Pakistan to attend.

The samdech said that the tripartite side will not accept the principle of a compromised consensus as in the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta. It is imperative to implement the principle that everything must be decided upon unanimously, that is, only with the agreement by all parties. At the first and second meetings in Jakarta, Vietnam and its puppet imposed the principle of a compromised consensus on the three groups, in opposition to the Cambodian resistance forces. In fact, no consensus was reached at the first and second Jakarta meetings.

The samdech said that at the Paris conference, he and the tripartite side will not accept this principle of a compromised consensus.

Regarding the UN secretary general, the samdech said that the UN secretary general should attend the Paris conference as the secretary general and not just as a person as Vietnam has demanded. Moreover, the UN Security Council should play a role in settling the Cambodian problem. This is a duty of this organization.

The samdech agreed with British Prime Minister Thatcher's opinion that the UN Security Council should play a role in the Cambodian problem.

Concerning the puppet-drafted constitution, the samdech said that he absolutely cannot accept this constitution because it makes him head of the Vietnamese puppet state. The samdech demanded a constitution which is similar to that of the Fifth French Republic.

The samdech strongly criticized some countries which opposed U.S. military aid to the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS].

Later on, in answering journalists' questions, the samdech stressed that China would continue to provide aid to the three Cambodian resistance forces until all Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia.

The samdech stressed that all Cambodian patriots will definitely continue to fight for national liberation. This is the sacred duty of every Cambodian. We will not allow Vietnam to become a colonialist-imperialist in Cambodia.

As for the Khmer Rouge which is said to be a threat, that is another problem. The samdech said that the problem of the Khmer Rouge should be discussed after the liberation. We should not place the cart before the oxen. We should mobilize our forces to fight for 100 percent liberation of the country.

The samdech said that he is not optimistic about the Paris conference. Vietnam will certainly try to obstruct this conference.

Answering a journalist's question on the joint communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers, the samdech said: This ASEAN communique in Brunei is very good.



Since some journalists posed more questions regarding the Khmer Rouge, the samdech stressed: As I have just said, regarding this question, we should not place the cart before the oxen. We should place the oxen before the cart. You should ask Mr Henry Kissinger who knows Vietnam's tricky nature very well. Vietnam is the gravest danger. It will never abandon its ambition regarding Cambodia and Laos. It regards Cambodia as its colony. The presence of more than one million Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia has caused the change in the number of the Cambodian population. Moreover, there are Vietnamese advisers in the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime. The Soviet Union is also an imperialist in Cambodia. This is why we cannot regard the Khmer Rouge as the enemy. In the struggle in Cambodia, like that in Afghanistan and Pakistan, we must mobilize the Cambodian patriotic forces to wage the struggle. I am not asking the United States to pity the Cambodian resistance movement.

Some U.S. personages said that they could not accept the Khmer Rouge and that no support should be given to the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] and His Excellency Son Sann's group which cooperated with the Khmer Rouge. They must have forgotten that Vietnam and the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime have also violated human rights. Just take a look at the report by Amnesty International, the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin-Hun Sen side killed many ANS men who were captured. If the Khmer Rouge were to be sentenced, Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Hor Nam Hong, and the Vietnamese should also be sentenced.

Answering a question on whether he will meet Hun Sen in Paris, the samdech said: I will meet Hun Sen as scheduled on 24 July, adding that this is not a pleasure. On 23 July, I will hold a news conference in Paris in order to explain the stance of the tripartite National Resistance Movement as I am doing today. Hun Sen is a Vietnamese lackey. I am the head of the Cambodian nation and chairman of the Cambodian resistance movement, I will not shake hands either with Hun Sen or with Nguyen Co Thach. Nguyen Co Thach is very tricky. I have to fight Nguyen Co Thach in Paris in order to prevent him from behaving in the same way as in the first and second meetings in Jakarta. In Paris, I will step up news conferences against Nguyen Co Thach. I will not stay idle. I will always fight for Cambodia.

An AFP correspondent asked: Will it be possible for the Paris conference to be held? Is there any chance—one in a hundred or in a thousand—for the conference to be successful?

The samdech said: there will certainly be a conference in Paris.

When asked again by this correspondent about the purpose of the conference, the samdech stressed that it was in order to show to all that Vietnam and Hun Sen

have not been flexible and would not compromise. I am not pessimistic about the future of the Cambodian struggle, but I am pessimistic about the Paris conference.

An American journalist asked if the Jakarta talks between the samdech and Hun Sen were a failure. The samdech said: certainly, they failed. It is good that Hun Sen agreed to change the country's name and flag and to allow a free market. But, this is only a deceit, a cosmetic change. In fact, this draft constitution fully follows the Viet Minh style, be it the government, the national assembly, courts, or religion. The head of state is a puppet, puppet of the Hun Sen party and its national assembly. I cannot amend their draft constitution. It should be abolished. This is the real situation.

A Bangladeshi diplomat asked: If so, does it mean that there is no possibility to settle the Cambodian problem through political means? Does it mean that the only thing to wait for is the outcome of the struggle on the battlefield?

The samdech noted: I have proposed a five-point proposal for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. This includes the reduction of the number of each party's army to an equal number of 10,000 men. But Vietnam has rejected this. It has continued to occupy Cambodia by hiding its forces in Cambodia. In Cambodia, there are 70,000 regular Vietnamese forces, 30,000 disguised as the puppet soldiers, and 100,000 others disguised as militia. Therefore, with the withdrawal of 70,000 men, Vietnam still has 130,000 forces in Cambodia. This is excluding the more than one million Vietnamese nationals and the members of the Phnom Penh puppet army. Therefore, although we are not warmongers, we must continue our struggle for national liberation.

#### **End to Soviet Weapons Aid to Vietnam Urged**

*BK2406084389 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 23 Jun 89*

[Short article: "Only by Jointly Pressuring the Soviet Union to Stop Aiding the Vietnamese Aggression Against Cambodia Will Vietnam Be Compelled To Quickly Settle the Cambodian Problem Through Political Means"]

[Text] While clamoring that it supports the cessation of the supply of arms to the various warring factions in Cambodia, the Soviet Union has vigorously stepped up the shipment of arms, tanks, artillery, missiles, and modern war equipment to the Hanoi aggressors in Cambodia.

In the first quarter of 1989 alone, the Soviet Union shipped a large quantity of arms to the Vietnamese aggressors through Kompong Som Port on three occasions, the first shipment in March, the second in May, and the third on 12 June.

Some of these modern arms and war equipment were destined for Vietnam to carry on its war of aggression to massacre the Cambodian people and exterminate the Cambodian race while some was set aside for the Vietnamese to hide in jungles and mountainous areas to be used by the Vietnamese aggressor troops implanted and disguised as Cambodian puppet soldiers in their later activities to cause turmoil and civil war in Cambodia if their regular troops are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia.

Clearly, like the Hanoi authorities, the Soviet Union has not abandoned its hegemonic design against Cambodia and this region. They have continued cooperating harmoniously in carrying on their expansionist strategies in the region.

The Cambodian people as well as the entire world community are well aware of these Vietnamese-Soviet aggressive and expansionist policies. They will continue to jointly pressure Vietnam and the Soviet Union to quickly join in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem by genuinely withdrawing all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia under the effective supervision of a UN international commission.

#### **Indian Cochairmanship of Paris Meet Dismissed**

BK0807082689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Vietnam Wants India To Be Cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia"]

[Text] Hanoi's deputy foreign minister, Tran Quang Co, recently said Vietnam wanted India to be cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

Why does Vietnam want India to be cochairman of the international conference? Because India is its crony.

For more than 10 years now India has been the only noncommunist country to support Hanoi's aggression against and occupation of Cambodia and has constantly defended the Vietnamese cause in various international arenas. The reason Vietnam wants India to cochair the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris is to defend Vietnam's interests and endorse its continued criminal aggression against Cambodia.

The Cambodian people as well as the entire people of the world are diametrically opposed to Vietnam's supporters such as India cochairing the International Conference on Cambodia. They demand that India correct its stance and stop supporting Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

#### **ASEAN Foreign Minister's Statement Cited**

BK0907041689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] On 4 July, after two days of discussions and debates in their 22d annual meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei, the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries—Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei—issued a 30-page joint statement.

Regarding the Cambodian problem, the ASEAN foreign ministers stressed the need for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem, noting that the international conference on Cambodia scheduled to be held in Paris next month should reach a comprehensive settlement and not a partial settlement of the Cambodian problem so that, following the total Vietnamese troop withdrawal on 30 September, war will not go on.

They expressed concern that a partial and unfair settlement of the Cambodian problem will only lead to a civil war, as in Afghanistan, after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

They called for an effective international control mechanism to supervise and verify the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and for an effective international peacekeeping force under UN auspices to be stationed in Cambodia in order to maintain peace and order before the free elections in Cambodia.

The foreign ministers reiterated their support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to head a quadripartite provisional government before the general elections in Cambodia.

#### **Son Sann Supports Comprehensive Settlement**

BK0907065289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, said while visiting Site 2 refugee camp [in Thailand] that Vietnam, by opposing a Cambodian national reconciliation advocated by ASEAN and the international community, wanted a settlement that would let Cambodians continue fighting among themselves.

The excellency pointed out that there were two solutions to the Cambodian problem:

1. The solution through which Vietnam wanted Cambodians to continue fighting among themselves but neither allowed them to achieve a national reconciliation nor to restore independence in Cambodia.
2. The solution endorsed by ASEAN and the international community was a comprehensive settlement which would allow Cambodians to reconcile among themselves, thus putting an definite end to the Cambodian problem.

His Excellency Son Sann added that it was necessary that the United Nations bring in its peacekeeping force to maintain peace in Cambodia and to allow the entire Cambodian people to choose their destiny themselves through free elections. This was an equitable solution demanded by the international community to restore independence and peace in Cambodia.

#### **Son Sann Leaves for France**

*BK0907054489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, left Bangkok for France yesterday, Saturday night. His Excellency will attend the inter-Cambodian summit meeting and the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris scheduled for late this month.

Before this, His Excellency Son Sann had appealed for national reconciliation among Cambodians, pointing out that Vietnam wanted Cambodians to continue fighting among themselves but not allow them to achieve a national reconciliation advocated by ASEAN and the international community.

#### **Nuon Chea Sends Letter Regarding Activities**

*BK1007012089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Jul 89*

["Letter from His Excellency Nuon Chea to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea"; dated 7 June]

[Text] To Respected His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea:

In accordance with the regulations on the retirement of cadres of the party of Democratic Kampuchea which set the compulsory retirement age at 60, I was permitted to retire in July 1986. Since then, I have been taking part in the resistance struggle to fight the Hanoi Vietnamese for national liberation outside the framework of active contribution.

On this occasion, I would like to affirm in advance to your excellency that once all the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia, I will cease all my activities within Cambodia's state organizations.

Please accept my sincere respects.

[Dated] 7 June 1989

[Signed] Nuon Chea

On 5 July 1989, His Excellency Khieu Samphan agreed to this proposal by His Excellency Nuon Chea.

## **Indonesia**

#### **Alatas Returns From ASEAN Meeting**

*BK0907123289 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Indonesia, as chairman of the Jakarta informal meeting and cochairman of the International Conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris at the end of this month, will continue efforts to bridge relatively different positions on very important and urgent questions. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this today upon arrival at Sukarno-Hatta International Airport from the meeting between the ASEAN foreign ministers and six dialogue partners in Brunei Darussalam last week.

The minister believed that the parties involved in the Cambodian issue still have different views. He reiterated that the basic differences between the guerrilla groups led by Prince Sihanouk, and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, involve the establishment of an international control mechanism and an interim quadripartite government after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is completed this year.

#### **Suharto Urges ROK To Increase Investments**

*BK0807084589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Jakarta, July 8 (OANA-ANTARA) --President Suharto here Saturday called on South Korea to step up and expand its investment for export-oriented projects in Indonesia although there have been many South Korean companies operating in the country.

In his meeting with visiting South Korean Minister of Trade and Industry Sung-Su Han at his Jl. [Jalan street] Cendana mansion here, the president said that Indonesia has abundant natural resources and human resources which are potential for various business sectors, while South Korea has the skill and experience in carrying out export business.

The head of state stressed on the importance of the integration of both natural resources and the skill for the benefit of the two nations.

Meanwhile, Minister of Trade Arifin Siregar, who flanked the head of state during the meeting, said that there are many South Korean companies in the country which are operating in textiles and garment industries and sport shoes as well.

According to Minister Siregar, the president reiterated his previous call that South Korea should reduce and if possible scrap import tax for Indonesian plywood exported to that country.



The profit gained from the reduction of the tax would be used for the conservation of the country's natural resources, the president was quoted as saying by Minister Siregar.

Concerning the energy issue, the trade minister said, President Suharto said that Indonesia's exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to South Korea could be increased.

Meanwhile, the South Korean minister told the president that a number of South Korean businessmen would hold meetings with their Indonesian counterparts next month to discuss various matters relating to trade relations between the two nations.

According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia's exports to South Korea in 1988 reached a value of U.S. \$840.3 million, while its imports from that country reached only U.S. \$376.2 million.

South Korean investments in Indonesia currently reach U.S. \$621.4 million in 61 projects.

#### **Spokesman Denies Arrests of East Timor Students**

BK0807154589 Jakarta *SUARA PEMBARUAN*  
in Indonesian 27 Jun 89 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 27 June—Brigadier General Nurhadi Purwosaputro, chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] Information Service, on Monday [26 June] dismissed a report on the alleged arrests of East Timor student activists. The so-called misleading report also said that about 100 students had been arrested since May.

Speaking to *SUARA PEMBARUAN* at his office, the ABRI Information Service chief rejected the report carried by Radio Australia at 1600 West Indonesian Time on 23 June, which disclosed the arrests of the East Timor student activists, adding that the report was not true.

"The Radio Australia report was very surprising", said Nurhadi, who also called on the press not to quote those who call themselves Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor]. He added that ABRI headquarters had obtained evidence that the six East Timor students who tried to seek political asylum at the Japanese and Vatican Embassies in Jakarta had yielded to the scare tactics of the Fretilin. This proves that the Fretilin is trying to mislead the public again. The authorities consider the six East Timor students as misguided sons who need parental guidance.

Nurhadi stressed that the six students were not under the the authorities' suspicion. They have never been detained and are now allowed to go back to their studies.

The six students are Fernando de Araujo, Avelino Coelho da Silva, Agapito Cardoso, Carlos da Silva, Marciano Garcia da Silva, and Joao dos Reis. They had been staying at the Japanese and Vatican Embassies since last week, but on Wednesday and Thursday they all voluntarily left the two embassies.

#### **Laos**

#### **Commentary Criticizes ASEAN Statement on Cambodia**

BK0807125189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 8 Jul 89

[PASASON commentary: "The Brunei Statement—A Current Running Against the Trend"—date not given]

[Text] On 3 July, the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference held in Brunei issued a statement on the Cambodian problem, contrary to everyone's expectation and to the conclusions of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] on the two key issues of a political settlement to the Cambodian problem. The statement constituted a direct interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The statement acknowledged that Vietnam's decision to withdraw the remaining volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989 is a positive development, but it completely ignored the cessation of all foreign military aid to the Cambodian factions and the prevention of the genocidal regime's return to Cambodia. It runs counter to the conclusions of JIM 1 and JIM 2 and the pledges of the main countries concerned. This attitude clearly shows the schemes of certain groups of people who want to condone and create conditions for the genocidal Pol Pot clique to continue creating a civil war after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops in an attempt to return to power in Cambodia. The U.S. secretary of state clearly stated at the Brunei conference that the United States would continue its support to the three Cambodian resistance factions.

Looking back on JIM 1 and JIM 2, it appeared that the world public opinion acknowledged and hailed the active attempts by the ASEAN countries to contribute to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Nonetheless, the ASEAN grouping has lately committed some mistakes. It can be said that the joint statement issued at the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference was like a current running against the trend.

JIM 1 and JIM 2 affirmed the principle that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves, and these meetings have been temporarily suspended to allow the Cambodian sides to conduct negotiations and resolve the problems in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The demand setting up a quadripartite provisional government on the basis of division of power on the eve of the meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and among all the Cambodian sides concerned is totally in variance with the above-mentioned principle.

In the past recent years, it was clear that the foreign interference in the settlement of the internal problem of Cambodia has never managed to resolve these problems but has only led to an impasse, has run counter to the interests of the Cambodian people, and has undermined

peace and security in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries hope that an international conference on Cambodia will result in a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. Nevertheless, these countries have not only failed to promote such a settlement but have also abolished the agreements already reached on the international aspect [of the Cambodian problem] and have demanded that the international conference settle the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem. The Brunei statement also demands that the United Nations take charge of international control and introduce international peace forces into Cambodia. This will only obstruct and undermine the negotiation process aimed at proceeding to reach a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic always aspires to contribute to a comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian problem on the basis of respect for the conclusions of JIM 1 and JIM 2 concerning the two key issues and on the principle that the internal aspect of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves without any external interference. An international conference which will be convened in Paris next month must guarantee the agreements already reached. It is not yet too late for all countries concerned to compromise so as to bring genuine peace and security to Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

#### **Rice Aid From Cambodia for Southern Province**

BK0707115089 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Vientiane, July 7 (KPL)—Some of the 2,000 tons of rice relief from the Cambodian Government for the bordering southern Champassak Province of Laos affected by last year's drought have reached the beneficiaries.

The rest of the relief will be brought in soon from the Cambodian Stung Treng river port.

"The gesture," said a local official "reflects true fraternal comradeship and solidarity Laos and Cambodia have for one another."

#### **World Food Program Gives Rice for Drought Areas**

BK0707125189 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT  
7 Jul 89

[Text] Vientiane, July 7 (KPL)—The World Food Programme [WFP] has announced that its first lot of rice for the victims of the drought in southern Laos has been almost fully delivered, reads a press release of the WFP issued on June 26.

WFP purchased some 5,000 mt [metric tons] of rice as a result of the United States' donation to WFP's international emergency food reserve for the people of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

The donation of the United States will alleviate some of the food needs in southern Laos where it is estimated that some 700,000 people are in need. The rice is targetted to those people who have no food or cash reserves, to those with large families and to those who are particularly suffering from the drought.

The World Food Programme will purchase an additional 7,500 mt of glutinous rice for this area. This represents a donation to the WFP's internal emergency food reserve of 7,250 mt from the EEC and 250 mt from the Government of Finland. Bilateral assistance from the Australian and Swedish Governments will also be received soon and the World Food Programme will assist the government to transport the rice to remote mountain districts and to monitor its distribution.

The government's fleet of vehicles in the South is being mobilized for these emergency deliveries. Boats and canoes will also be needed as some rivers are now not capable of being crossed by truck and it is possible that village chiefs will use elephants for some mountainous areas.

#### **Joint Thai Military Committees Meet**

BK0907084889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] A meeting between the joint Lao and Thai military committees was held at Ban Meuang Phe village, Bo Noi Canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 July. The Lao side attending the meeting was led by Lieutenant Colonel Thongvan.

At the meeting, both sides discussed the current situation with a view to working together to gradually normalize the situation along the Lao-Thai border and to cooperate with each other in getting rid of miscreants who have carried out disturbances and illegal activities and have plundered people along the border area, thus creating tension along the border, so as to gradually improve Lao-Thai relations.

#### **Philippines**

#### **Singapore Offers \$4 Million To Use Clark Base**

HK0807084789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 8 Jul 89 pp 1, 7

[By staff members Manny Mogato and Tess Villanueva]

[Text] Singapore has offered \$4 million [currency not identified further] in military assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] in exchange for its use of the Clark Air Base in Pampanga for training activities, a Singaporean embassy official said.

The offer came on the heels of the renewal of an agreement allowing Singaporean Air Force personnel and aircraft to stay in the country until 1992.

But Singapore defense attache Col Syed Hashim Aljoffery clarified that they were not renting Clark Air Base for the continued stay of its personnel and jets until 1992. The Singaporean Air Force maintains 110 personnel and eight F-4s fighter jets inside the U.S. military facility since July 1979.

"The figures quoted are not for the use of Clark," Aljoffery told the CHRONICLE, adding that the money is part of the military bilateral agreement between Singapore and the Philippines.

In Camp Aguinaldo, a ranking military officer confirmed the \$4 million military grant the Singaporean Government has been offering.

The officer said a military panel led by Air Force Brig Gen Arturo Castro, AFP deputy chief of staff for plans (J-5), and Air Force Col William Hotchkiss of the Office of the AFP deputy chief of staff for operations (J-3), would meet this week with their counterparts in Singapore to discuss the AFP's plan for the money.

The AFP has prepared a five-point program on how to use the \$4 million. This includes the acquisition of military equipment for tactical communications (aviionics), mobility, firepower in the form of systems/packages, including parts and maintenance; transfer of technology including the acquisition of equipment, tools, and equipment; support arrangement for military-industrial projects; specialized equipment and accessories for security and anti-terrorist operations; and education, training and observation tours.

Singapore can also provide training and maintenance assistance once the AFP has started using its S-211 trainer jets. Singapore has been using S-211 jets for the past five years, aside from its mainstay of F-4s fighter jets.

Singapore only offered a small amount because it does not want to set a precedent in paying other countries hosting its armed forces. Singapore has a very limited area for training its personnel and has been sending them to Brunei, Malaysia, and the Philippines for training and other military exercise.

Singapore started using Clark Air Base after an agreement was reached between the two ASEAN countries on July 25, 1979. The agreement allowed Singapore to station six aircraft and 70 men for one year in the country.

At least five amendments have been made since the agreement was signed 10 years ago to accommodate Singapore's request to increase its manpower and aircraft here. There were a total of 110 men and eight aircraft here agreement was renewed last December.

Under the new agreement, the Singapore Air Force detachment was allowed to add two more aircraft and about 20 more personnel, the military said.

The military assistance package was first offered in 1984 but the AFP leadership, like then defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile, allowed Singapore to use Clark Air Base for free.

"Their stay here has been ex-gratia," a senior officer said. "We are only repaying for the help they had extended to our country at the height of the Muslim secessionist war in the early 70's. Singapore has given us arms and bullets during those times, the only country in ASEAN to provide us some help."

Aljoffery said they were paying for the services in Clark, like water and power bills, since they were staying in an American military facility.

He said the assistance given to the Philippines also included skills and technical training, command and general staff course, and flight and other air force training.

Local aircraft, like the C-130 Hercules transport planes, F-27 propeller aircraft and F-28 Fokker jets, were also inspected and repaired at the Selatar and Changgi Air Bases in Singapore.

#### **Manglapus on Inclusion of Bases Pay in PAP**

*HK1007042789 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English  
10 Jul 89 p 12*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus last Saturday called the inclusion of bases compensation in the World Bank tally of pledges under the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] as "more of an accounting rather than a political matter."

To the American best efforts pledge of \$200 million for PAP, the World Bank included \$281 million in current non-military assistance.

"The PAP has broadened to include all development aid and therefore, in computing the amount of overseas development assistance, the World Bank did not distinguish what comes as regular aid or through negotiations such as the bases agreement review," Mr. Manglapus said.

In an earlier statement, the foreign affairs secretary insisted that bases compensation would not be considered aid.

"I'll admit it's an imperfection in the summation of the amounts but it's very small considering the size of the PAP package," he said.

Mr. Manglapus maintained that inflows under PAP would not be accepted as "satisfying the need for future compensation in any treaty that might be negotiated for the continuance of the bases here."

"For the Americans to come out and say we would not have to talk about compensation ... we won't accept that," he said.



In a future negotiation on compensation, "after that happens," Mr. Manglapus admitted "it is possible that some agency (the World Bank) may want to lift that amount and put it in the PAP ... that's no longer our fault."

**Economic Aid To Dominate Aquino's Bonn Visit**  
*HK1007020589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] President Aquino arrived in West Germany yesterday for a 3-day visit, at the start of her European tour which will also take her to France and Belgium. Hundreds of representatives of the Filipino community, German nationals waving Filipino flags, and a 21-gun salute greeted the president upon her arrival at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The president and her official 28-man delegation arrived on board a Philippine Air Lines Boeing 747. They were welcomed by Dr Klaus Blech, chief of staff [title as heard] of President Richard von Weizsaecker of the Federal Republic of Germany, and by Ambassador Bienvenido Tan Jr. The ASEAN ambassadors were also on hand to welcome her. The president broke away from the formal reception line to talk with the welcoming crowd. She then left for the Holiday Inn Hotel where she rested for about an hour before proceeding to Berlin.

In a related report, economic and financial matters are expected to dominate President Aquino's talks in Bonn. The president has meetings lined up today and tomorrow with West German president, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. She is also set to meet with industrial leaders to ask them to step up their investments in the Philippines.

Today, Philippine and West German officials will sign two loan agreements worth about \$50 million. The loans will finance power generation and distribution projects in the country. Press Secretary Adolpho Azcuna said that during President Aquino's visit, West Germany will announce its specific contribution to the Philippine Assistance Program. Azcuna stressed that the measure of the state visit would be principally in terms of forging closer ties between the Philippines and the respective countries which the president visits, as well in terms of concrete investments [word indistinct] and increased trade. He said the president is looking forward to the success of her visits to Germany, France, and Belgium.

A stirring experience awaits President Aquino on her 5-hour stopover in the city of Berlin where she will see a landmark that has shown the world the value of freedom. A major stop in her Berlin itinerary is a visit to the Berlin Wall, particularly the area along the old German parliament, or Reichstag.

**Five Projects Lined Up for PAP Funding**  
*HK1007041789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Jul 89 pp 1, 6*

[By C.D. Balana]

[Text] Five demonstration areas and projects, mostly in the Visayas and Mindanao, will be among the first beneficiaries of the \$3.5-billion aid pledged by donor countries

for the first year of the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) to help revive Philippine economy this year.

According to a comprehensive policy framework paper entitled Philippine Agenda for Sustained Growth and Development: Program for the the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), the projects need only three years to implement.

The five areas, most covering livelihood projects in the agricultural and industrial sectors, were chosen because of the readiness of the private sector to invest there, the paper said. Also, they are at an advanced stage of preparations, have attracted relatively large private investments, and possess large employment generation possibilities.

Foreign Secretary Raul Mangalpus said the \$10-billion target for the PAP over five years will be used for the public sector, private investment, debt reduction and the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

Officials in charge of the implementation of the PAP said all projects lined up for the public sector are geographically well-dispersed and cover a broad functional range.

They said production oriented activities in the countryside which take shorter time to implement and offer high potentials for employment and exports will be supported in coordination with the private sector.

The PAP aims to sustain economic growth and development by improving the access of the poor to land, credit and other productive assets, and to enhance the efficiency of the delivery of basic social services.

This is expected to result in a 6.5-percent growth in the gross national product (GNP) per year.

The demonstration areas and targets are:

The General Santos South Cotabato Agro Industrial Area and the Cagayan de Oro Industrial Area, both in Mindanao designed to provide employment in areas like mechanized farming and setting up of agro-industrial estates;

The Panay Agro-Industrial Area and the Samar Livelihood and Infrastructure in the Visayas which seek to encourage the flow of investments in the two areas by rehabilitating their facilities in anticipation of bigger business ventures.

The Cavite-Laguna Batangas-Rizal Area in Luzon where several livelihood and industrial projects will be lined up based on the employment demand of the people living there. This will make use of small private and government organizations in determining appropriate projects.

**PAP Called 'Temporary Pain Reliever'**

HK0807090389 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
in English 8 Jul 89 p 4

[Editorial: "PAP as Temporary Pain Reliever"]

[Text] At first glance, one will conclude, upon reading news reports, that the Philippines is such a lucky country because our foreign friends have been so benevolent to us. In the recently concluded Tokyo pledging session, about \$3.5 billion were committed by donor countries and multilateral financial institutions to aid our economic recovery effort.

In sharp contrast, news stories about Brazil and Mexico paint to us a grim economic picture facing these countries. Brazil had just suspended debt payment to private banks as a result of its failure to reach an accord with the IMF while Mexico is confronted with the prospect of a deadlock in its debt-reduction talk with its creditors.

Our plight would have been the envy of other debt-ridden countries except for one thing. The figures released by the National Economic and Development Authority (Neda) reveal that the bulk of the \$3.5 billion pledge is actually old money. Of this amount, Neda calculates that only \$700 million represent new infusion by our donors and creditors.

This outcome is not surprising considering that even before the pledging session took place many had already expressed doubts on whether new money would be forthcoming. It was predicted that the integration of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds to the PAP [Philippine Assistance Program] would result in a lower assistance package to the country.

While the scheme would jack up the amount pledged to the PAP, the increase is actually an illusion in view of the fact that funds already committed to us through the ODA would be merely given a new name. By packaging the disparate ODA funds under a single aid fund, in the form of the PAP, this will give undue bargaining leverage to donor countries and creditors in influencing our economic policies.

Another concern previously noted, and again confirmed by the Tokyo pledging session, was that the figures were not firm commitments. These pledges would have to pass the normal channels of congressional or parliamentary approval before being made available to us, if ever. Thus, the \$700 million new infusion might prove to be another illusion if the respective legislatures of the donor countries do not view the aid plan with sympathy.

Because of the confirmation of the fears of the PAP detractors, there had been attempts by the proponents of the bail-out plan to hide from the public Neda's statistics on ODA funds. We expected this to happen considering

that the architects of our present economic strategy would like to paint a rosy picture of our situation in order to justify their policies.

Few of them are slow in realizing that whatever optimism that the PAP will generate today will immediately be dampened in coming months in view of the pending round of price increases of basic commodities. As there exists a time lag between the occurrence of the price hikes and the release of the first installment of the PAP, it would be difficult to cushion the adverse impact of these increases. This would make their job of explaining to the public that the crunch is a precondition for obtaining the PAP funds a painful one.

And in the long run, the public will also realize that it would have been better for us to undergo the Mexican or Brazilian experience if only to effect the necessary structural reforms in our economy. As things stand right now, the PAP is just like a stupor-inducing drug that administers temporary relief to our pain. The cause of the pain (i.e., the highly skewed distribution of income and land assets in the country), however, is not eradicated by the drug. And the pain is bound to resurface at a more intense degree in the future. But by then, the PAP funds will have long been gone.

**Thailand**

**Paper Criticizes U.S. Bill on Wood Products**

BK0807084489 Bangkok *BAN MUANG* in Thai  
8 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Trading With the United States"]

[Text] According to deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman Prachayathawi Tawethikun, U.S. Senator Daniel Moynihan has proposed a bill banning the import of teak and teak products from Burma on the grounds that the United States should not support a government which is dictatorial and violates human rights. The U.S. senator also charged that in permitting the private sector to operate logging concessions in Burma, the Thai Government is supporting the Burmese Government and the plunder of Burma's resources.

Prachayathawi says if Moynihan's bill becomes law, Thai exporters of products made of teak and other hard wood will be seriously affected because the current shortage of wood in Thailand has forced them to import teak from Burma. Thai wood product exporters who do not import teak from Burma will also suffer because it is impossible to prove the origin of timber to U.S. importers, who will be forced by the bill to import from elsewhere.

The subcommittee on Thai-U.S. economic relations is considering ways to help the wood product exporters. It has instructed the Thai Embassy in Washington to coordinate with the office for protection of Thai interests

in the United States to argue that the bill should be dropped. The subcommittee also suggests that domestically, government agencies and parliament should vigorously lobby on the issue.

The Thai people should realize that it is not just the U.S. private sector which has been appealing to its government to discriminate against Thai products. Congressional personalities have also nurtured the idea that pressure must be applied in every way to sabotage the Thai economy and trade. Moreover, the U.S. action constitutes resistance to the Thai government's policy of opening up the marketplace while phasing out war, because Thailand has to buy raw materials from neighboring countries.

There are fears that Thai lobbying in congress to have the bill dropped will not succeed. It is felt that for political interests the United States regards it as policy to apply trade protectionism to imports from Thailand so as to limit the latter's economic and other progress. Thailand must explore new foreign markets which do not pursue trade protectionism. The United States is no longer a true friend which we can rely on in the future, as propaganda makes it out to be. Because Thailand is trying to become self-reliant instead of begging like a slave as it did in the past, it could be victim of U.S. betrayal.

**Annual Thai-U.S. Naval Exercise Starts 6 August**  
*BK1007073689 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai*  
10 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] According to news disclosed to MATICHON, a delegation from the Royal Thai Navy, led by Rear Admiral Thanong Sirirangsi, commander of the Marine Corps and Services Division, and a group of representatives of the U.S. Navy, met for two rounds of discussion on 21-28 February and 26-30 June, and agreed that the joint Thai-U.S. naval exercise this year be held under the codename "Thai Sea'89." Rear Admiral Thanong, in his capacity as director of the exercise planning committee, has mapped out details of the exercise and submitted it to his superior.

A source in the Royal Thai Navy disclosed that the exercise will be held from 6 Aug to 3 Sep. The opening ceremony will take place on 25 Aug. The exercise will be divided into four stages. The first stage is designed for an exchange of knowledge between the Thai and U.S. participants. The second stage will focus on naval operations, the third stage on marine exercises, and the fourth stage the returning of forces to their positions.

The source also said the exercise will involve more than 10,000 personnel. The Thai side will comprise some 3,000 men from the Naval Operations Fleet, Naval Ordnance Department, Royal Thai Marine Corps, and supplementary men from the Royal Thai Air Force. The U.S. forces will number about 7,500, being from the U.S. 7th Fleet, which patrols the Pacific waters, and the U.S. Marine Corps. This exercise will be bigger than previous ones.

The source added that the "Thai Sea'89" joint exercise is a regular annual affair aimed at promoting better knowledge, capability, and efficiency among Thai and U.S. forces. It will enable them to know more about development and new weapons technology. In particular, the Thai forces should have the chance to learn from the exercise, at which some new strategies will be introduced.

**Sitthi Speaks on Paris Talks, U.S. Aid**

*BK1007012789 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
10 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed his optimism yesterday that, with full and active participation from the United Nations Security Council [UNSC], the upcoming Paris talks on Cambodia will put an end to the 10-year-old conflict.

Sitthi told reporters upon his return from Brunei that the US, the Soviet Union, France, China, and Britain have agreed to "actively push for a Cambodian settlement in Paris." He said their involvement would give "great significance" to the peace process.

The International Conference on Cambodia is planned to begin on July 30, with a two-day ministerial meeting before committees go to work on various aspects of the Cambodia problem, including the setting up of an international peace keeping force, the cessation of foreign aid to the warring factions, and the economic reconstruction of Cambodia.

Sitthi quoted US Secretary of State James Baker as saying, during a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers last week, that the Soviet Union was willing to endorse the UN's role in the peace process.

Sitthi said consultations between the US and the Soviet Union are a positive sign for the Paris conference.

M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, the Foreign Ministry's permanent secretary, who was with the Thai delegation in Brunei, said the US and the Soviet Union have been holding regular discussions on Cambodia with other UN Security Council members.

"They have met at least 8-9 times, and reached common ground on the decade-long problem," he said.

Kasemsamoson noted the UNSC members shared a similar view; that UN participation is important to peaceful settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

Vietnam has demanded the UN drop its resolution to condemn its occupation of Cambodia if it is to accept any future UN role.

Kasemsamoson said an active role on the part of the US, and the Soviet Union's positive response, are major factors in determining the success of the peace conference.



"Baker came to Brunei with a clear conviction on the settlement of Cambodia. They are very pragmatic this time," said Kasemsamoson.

Sitthi also told reporters that Washington has not made a final decision on supplying arms to the non-communist Khmer resistance.

He quoted Baker as saying that it is very important to strengthen the bargaining power of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's and former Prime Minister Son Sann's factions at the crucial point where peace is within reach.

"The plan (to send arms) is pending a decision. Once a decision is taken, (the US) will do it quickly, and will make just one delivery," Sitthi said.

The minister also denied Vietnam's accusation that ASEAN had abandoned earlier achievements resulting from the Jakarta Informal Meetings (JIMs) by adopting a "one-sided resolution" on the problem. Sitthi said that ASEAN had only wanted to solidify its stance for the up-coming conference.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in Bangkok on Thursday that ASEAN's statement on Cambodia last week had put the peace process "a step backward", threatening the success of the Paris conference.

Sitthi said Thailand and ASEAN had not forgotten agreements reached during the first and second JIMs, demanding linkage between the Vietnamese troops' withdrawal and a guarantee of the non-return of the Pol Pot regime, and the end of external interference in Cambodia.

"We just decided not to talk about the Khmer Rouge because doing so would make the statement dry," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister, however, welcomed Thach's pledge in Bangkok on Thursday that Vietnam will not again send its troops back to Cambodia under "any circumstance". "That is good, (for Thach) to say it publicly," he said, adding that the Vietnamese foreign minister had mentioned the same intention to him privately.

**Thousands of Khmer Refugees Flee Heavy Shelling**  
*BK0907042689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
9 Jul 89 p 2*

[Text] Thousands of Cambodians under Khmer Rouge control have moved to a United Nations-assisted camp on the border in the wake of heavy shelling, military sources and aid officials said yesterday.

The movement from a clandestine Khmer Rouge camp known as Phum Thmei to Site K, northeast of the township of Trat, is estimated to involve 4,000 people or more.

The Cambodians fled an attack last Sunday that a Thai military source said was launched by forces loyal to the Phnom Penh Government.

Phum Thmei, one of many military camps under Khmer Rouge control in the Khao Peekka region close to the border, reportedly was hit by several hundred artillery rounds in the attack.

The refugees' arrival at Site K was seen by aid officials as an encouraging sign as it indicated that local Khmer Rouge commanders did not try to block their flight.

It was hoped that the refugees would be able to stay at the camp assisted by the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) and international aid agencies.

Previously, there were fears that Khmer Rouge commanders resisted the idea of site K—designed to be an open, accessible camp—as it was populated by only about 2,600 Cambodians, a large number of them disabled and old, women or children.

A Thai military source, who estimated that several thousand fled the attack on Phum Thmei, said the population of site K could now be up to 10,000.

The site was set up mid-May after heavy shelling in April at another Khmer Rouge camp known as Ta Loen.

After that attack, thousands were moved to other Khmer Rouge camps on the border.

A group of about 800 among them later fled and are now at the nationalist camp of Sok San where they are expected to stay for the time being, although "a few" are reported to have gone to Site K.

**Cooperation Said Essential for ASEAN Survival**  
*BK1007030589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
10 Jul 89 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Challenges Facing ASEAN"]

[Text] The post-ASEAN ministerial conference with industrialised dialogue partners in Brunei over the weekend brought into the open wide divergences on the shape of future economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. Conflict was evident among the industrialised nations. Australia pointedly went on record as wanting to exclude the European Community from the envisaged Asia-Pacific economic grouping. There was also no consensus within ASEAN as to how far it should go in accommodating the proposed grouping.

The reasons cited by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans for the EC's exclusion appear to be logical. Evans said the proposed Asia-Pacific body should be a "geographically regional process". The EC is essentially an Atlantic-based economic bloc. In an attempt to allay EC fears that it may be left out, Evans said the Australian

proposal was not for the creation of an Asia-Pacific trading bloc. The new grouping, he said, would be "absolutely and unequivocally committed to the principles of multilateral liberalised trade".

With 50 percent of its external trade dependent on Asia-Pacific countries, EC concern is understandable. But the Europeans cannot have their cake and eat it. Their own markets are headed for integration by 1992 and it remains unclear what effect this will have on other world economies. EC North-South relations commissioner Abel Matutes first lobbied against the Asia-Pacific cooperation concept—and then asked for a participatory role, something which Mr Evans rightly described as "a little cheeky".

With such squabbling among the industrialised powers it is time for ASEAN to get its own act together. The EC integration plus the United States-Canada trade pact have ushered in an alarming spectre of the global economy being carved up into big trading blocs. Undesirable though it may be, countries in the Asia-Pacific region have little choice but to prepare themselves against any adverse repercussions of this trend. Against this background, the Australian proposal appears a logical preparatory step.

Whether the ASEAN six can come up with a unified stand for the planned November meeting in Australia will be a crucial test. It is no secret that the Cambodian conflict has been the most important rallying point behind ASEAN's unity for the past 10 years. Given the recent encouraging developments toward a resolution of the Cambodian conflict, ASEAN must find new unifying factors to avoid seeing a dilution of its longstanding solidarity.

Nothing seems more logical and timely than intensified economic cooperation. Despite doom-and-gloom forecasts, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan is confident stepped-up economic interaction between ASEAN on the one hand, and the opening-up of Indochina and Burma on the other, will both raise the living standards of the peoples of the region and also help their countries fend off any negative repercussions from other trading blocs.

But the aspirations espoused by Gen Chatchai have yet to be supported by other ASEAN leaders. The zealous protection by various member states of their national economic interests has become an entrenched pattern, preventing real region-wide economic cooperation.

It is understandable that a large ASEAN state such as Indonesia is reluctant to open up its huge domestic market and risk a flood of cheaper and better products from its more industrialised neighbours. Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas' caution over the proposed grouping therefore came as no surprise. He suggested ASEAN should try to maximise—perhaps by adjustment and expansion—the existing mechanisms, such as with the dialogue countries, to accommodate new objectives, including broader regional cooperation.

But given the new political and economic realities both here and in other regions of the world, ASEAN members like Indonesia will have to be persuaded to adopt more enlightened attitudes. The political virtue of economic nationalism cannot be disputed. What is needed now is for the much-trumpeted ASEAN spirit of cooperation to be translated into concrete terms, especially in the economic field. In the initial stage, certain member states will gain; others may lose. But it is through genuine cooperation that all the member states can ensure, not only their individual and collective survival, but also their long-term wellbeing.

### Vietnam

#### Do Muoi Views Economic Relations With Laos

BK0707100189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 6 Jul 89

[“Contents” of interview with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi by unidentified NHAN DAN special correspondent on Vietnamese-Lao economic cooperation; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Comrade, please evaluate the results of Vietnamese-Lao cooperation over the past years.

Answer: Vietnamese-Lao relations are part and parcel of the long-lasting traditions that Uncle Ho and the two parties have built and developed during the whole process of the two peoples' revolutionary struggles.

After the two peoples achieved victory and started socialist construction on a nationwide basis, Vietnam and Laos continued to develop their economic cooperation in an effort to help each other meet the immediate urgent demands of economic recovery and development. At the same, they made necessary preparations for subsequent development stages. The main objective of the first stage of their cooperation program is to provide timely responses to the urgent demands of production and life of the two peoples.

The great importance and efficiency of this cooperation lie in the fact that it has created conditions for the two peoples to overcome many difficulties and challenges arising from the initial stage of peaceful construction, and contributed to the fulfillment of the most urgent tasks that each country has to carry out in each revolutionary stage.

Question: Comrade, could you give some concrete details about new forms of cooperation?

Answer: In recent years, while assisting each other, the two nations have expanded cooperation for mutual interest by applying many new forms—including exchange of goods, production cooperation, and joint ventures; especially between sectors, production and business units, and provinces. Special attention has been

given to enhancing the quality and results of these cooperation programs in compliance with new policies of the two parties. Initial results in developing the comprehensive cooperation between the two nations have been achieved, especially in the economic field. This can be seen in the meeting in May 1987 between the Political Bureaus of the two parties in which both sides expressed identity of views on many issues.

Question: Comrade, as far as the spirit of renovation is concerned, what are the difficulties and shortcomings in implementing the Vietnamese-Lao comprehensive cooperation?

Answer: In the recent [Vietnamese-Lao] talks, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, after mentioning achievements, raised new issues of bilateral cooperation that should be resolved by the two countries. It can be said that efforts to change the two nations' cooperation mechanism to suit the new situation and tasks have been made quite slowly. Administrative subsidization is still prevailing; long-term cooperation strategy has not been formulated; while too many tasks and targets have been set that dispersed efforts of the two nations, thereby bringing about low quality in some cooperation programs. These are lessons for us in the days ahead.

Question: Can you elaborate on key orientations for developing Vietnamese-Lao economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in the days ahead?

Answer: The recently announced Vietnam-Laos joint communique has stressed the special solidarity between the two parties, states, and peoples. The two general secretaries of our two parties have, on many occasions, also stressed the Vietnamese-Lao special relations in the new situation. Implementing the joint communique and standpoints of the two general secretaries, for the Vietnamese side, we will spare no efforts in strengthening and expanding economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries by assisting each other in the spirit of fraternal comradeship and faithful, pure friendship. We will do this to create conditions for a rapid growth of our two countries' economies, thereby supporting and assisting each other in all domains.

Situations in the world and the region are developing quickly; some are favorable for us, while others bring more difficulties. As a result, strengthening and expanding Vietnamese-Lao cooperation is more significant because it is an urgent, important task of long-term strategy. The new situation requires us to soon formulate a long-term strategy to develop economic cooperation between the two nations, quickly establish a new mechanism for this cooperation, design appropriate diversified forms that can strengthen the Vietnamese-Lao special relationship, ensure highest economic results for both nations, and create favorable conditions for expanding economic relations between the two countries with other nations.

Vietnam and Laos jointly strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist nations, and on this basis strive to expand relations with other countries in the region and the world. In keeping pace with the general trend of the era, the two nations will expand trade relations with many other countries as well. We hope that Vietnam and Laos will coordinate in formulating a policy on developing foreign trade to join hands in fully and effectively exploiting the strength of each nation, protecting the independent economy of the two nations, and defending the immediate and long-term interests of the two countries.

While we continue to assist each other in the spirit of fraternal comradeship, we should strengthen and expand more extensively the economic development cooperation between the two nations on the basis of equality and mutual interest, using the quality and effectiveness of cooperation as a base for developing economic relations between our two countries. We should expand direct contacts between the two states and between sectors, localities, and agencies of the two countries using various forms of joint ventures, direct investment, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and so forth. We are also prepared to cooperate with our fraternal Lao comrades in all other fields in which they are interested. We are ready to do our best to satisfactorily implement this cooperation in compliance with the two nations' capability and in accordance with the motto: ensuring effectiveness and avoiding shortcomings by carrying out cooperation in a realistic, enthusiastic, and orderly manner.

Question: Can you, comrade, elaborate on concrete cooperation orientations?

Answer: This question should be discussed carefully by both sides. The two nations may cooperate in building up infrastructure, including energy projects, which is one of the most important directions of strategic significance in their bilateral cooperation. This is done to facilitate each country's economy development, the development of the Vietnam-Laos economic cooperation as a whole, and the broadening of economic relations of both countries and of each country with third nations.

In the immediate future, the two sides should concentrate their efforts on opening transport that gives Laos access to the Eastern Sea—including bridges and roads, oil pipelines, ports, store-houses and yards, and so forth—and handle well the transit and transshipment of Laos' materials and other goods imported through Vietnamese territory.

Vietnam and Laos should coordinate with each other and with other countries in exploitation of the lower basin of the Mekong River. Vietnam and Laos should also join efforts to tap the natural resources in the Trung Son Range, turning it into a prosperous economic zone.



In production cooperation, Vietnam will discuss with Laos measures to continue solving the food problem, planting long- and short-term industrial crops, broadening bilateral business in forestry, accelerating cooperation in exploiting and processing mineral resources such as gypsum, manufacturing a number of consumer goods to meet the requirement of the two peoples and for export, and developing cooperation in tourism and services. We should cooperate in solving the market problems of the two countries, making the market of the two nations develop further and in diversified forms, and should join hands in fighting against the manipulation and monopoly of imported goods and protecting and developing each country's national economy.

In the general trend of broadening Laos' economic relations with other countries in the days ahead, we may take part in those projects in Laos with investments from foreign countries and international organizations by bidding or in any other suitable form.

While broadening production cooperation, Vietnam will discuss with Laos measures to optimally increase the volume of goods exchanges and services between the two nations at the state, sector, and provincial levels. We will pay special attention to improving the quality and structure of goods in exchanges to meet the increasing demands of the two peoples.

Vietnam will propose a policy on joint protection of the environment in the process of exploiting the natural resources, to protect normal ecological conditions for the present and future generations of the two nations.

One of the most important issues that we should quickly complete is the cooperation mechanism and organization in compliance with the party's renovation policy and in the spirit of the Vietnamese-Lao special relationship. We should institutionalize this mechanism into a legal document at the state level to benefit the economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two nations.

We will immediately examine and discuss the signing of a number of agreements as a framework for defining principles on establishment of joint enterprises and their operations, on direct relationship between production and business units of the two nations, and regulations on specialists, customs, and import-export in order to create favorable conditions for concretely implementing various cooperation projects. In short, we have many tasks to do. First we must formulate concrete, objective and appropriate steps, and concretize the general orientations into long- and short-term economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation programs in general and into each project in particular.

Work mechanisms and cadres are issues of significant importance because they relate to the implementation of projects. We should examine and regulate this task appropriately. For its part, the Council of Ministers will

strengthen guidance and control over implementation so that orientations of the [Vietnam-Laos] joint communique and standpoints of the two general secretaries of our parties are implemented, thereby manifesting the Vietnamese-Lao special relationship—a relationship that was established and strengthened by President Ho Chi Minh.

[Announcer] Thank you very much, Comrade Chairman.

### Comments on Cooperation

BK0607080489 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT  
6 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 6—The economic cooperation between Vietnam and Laos is facing many major prospects, said Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of a high-level party delegation freshly returning home from an official visit to Laos, in a recent interview granted to the national daily NHAN DAN.

Chairman Do Muoi noted that the continuous development of the economic ties between the two countries over the past years provided timely responses to the urgent demands of production and life of the two peoples. However, he pointed out, the two sides did not work out a long-term cooperation strategy as yet.

During this visit, Chairman Do Muoi continued, the general secretaries of the two parties reached a consensus that the two countries will try to intensify and broaden their economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation in the spirit of mutual assistance to create favorable conditions for the two countries' economy to achieve rapid development and to support and complement each other in all fields.

Answering one question, the chairman said:

The two countries may cooperate in building the infrastructure, including energy projects, which is one of the most important directions of strategic significance in their bilateral cooperation, with a view to facilitating each country's economic development as well as the development of the Vietnam-Laos economic cooperation as a whole and the broadening of the economic relations of both countries and of each country with the third countries.

In the immediate future, the two side should concentrate their efforts on opening transport roads giving Laos access to the Eastern Sea—including bridges and roads, oil pipelines, ports, store-houses and yards—and handle well the transit and transshipment of Laos's materials and other goods imported through Vietnamese territory.

Vietnam and Laos should coordinate with each other and with other countries in exploitation of the lower basin of the Mekong River. Vietnam and Laos should also join efforts to tap the natural resources in the Truong Son Range, turning it into a prosperous economic zone.

In productive cooperation, Vietnam will discuss with Laos on measures to continue solving the food problem, planting long-term and short-term industrial crops, broadening bilateral business cooperation in forestry, stepping up cooperation in exploiting and processing mineral products, manufacturing a number of items of consumer goods to meet the requirement of the two peoples and for export, and developing cooperation in tourism and services.

We should cooperate in solving the market problems of the two countries, making the market of the two countries develop further and in diversified forms, and should join hands in fighting against the manipulation and monopoly of imported goods and protecting and developing each country's national economy.

In the general trend of broadening Laos's economic relations with other countries in the coming period of time, we may take part in building those projects in Laos with investments from foreign countries and international organizations by auction or in any other suitable form.

#### **Daily Hails Visit to Laos by Party Delegation**

*BK0507105589 Hanoi VNA Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Report on 5 July NHAN DAN editorial]

[Text] On the occasion of the highly successful official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] by a high-level delegation of our party, headed by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, NHAN DAN today carries an editorial welcoming the event.

The editorial says, among other things: This official friendship visit to the LPDR by our high-level party delegation takes on a very important significance. This is a major milestone in the history of our bilateral relations. The Vietnam-Laos joint communique reaffirmed that this event will open up a new period of strengthening the special, unflinching, and pure solidarity and close all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. Sharing Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane's cordial view that we are trees of the same roots, our party and people have consistently attached importance to the special relations that have bound the two parties, states, and peoples of fraternal Vietnam and Laos for a long time. We are extremely moved by the warm sentiments showed by the comrade Lao party and state leaders to the esteemed

envoys of our party and people during the recent, highly successful visit to the LPDR by our high-level party delegation headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

Against the backdrop of the two countries currently pushing forward the cause of renovation and of the rapid and complex developments in the international and regional situation, the two sides' great identity of views on the issues raised for discussion and their emphasis on the need to elevate to a new level the special solidarity, friendship, and all-around relations between Vietnam and Laos testify to the close comradeship, extremely deep mutual trust, and strong attachment between those who share the same views and who faithfully serve a common ideal. The fine results of this visit will certainly serve as a strong source of encouragement for the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, inspiring them to do their utmost to successfully implement the resolutions of their respective parties and thereby advancing the revolutionary cause of their countries toward new achievements.

#### **Cooperation in Shipbuilding With Laos Detailed**

*BK0407103289 Hanoi VNA in English 0558 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 4—The River Transport Company No. 1 of Laos, founded soon after the country's liberation in 1975 with only three barges and a 100-ton freighter, has developed into a major transport unit.

"Our company owes its rapid growth to the great assistance and all-round cooperation of the Vietnamese shipbuilding service," said the company director, Somboun.

In 1979, the first group of Vietnamese experts came to Laos to help build two 50-ton wooden boats. In the following years, more experts from various shipyards in Vietnam were sent to Laos to help build larger freight and passenger boats.

Over the past ten years, Vietnam has helped Laos build three barges, 56 ships including six freighters with capacities ranging from 100-140 tons and four passenger boats with 120-240 seats, and two tourist ships.

Vietnam has also cooperated with Laos in training ship captains, mechanics and port managerial cadres.

#### **Tran Xuan Bach Receives CPSU Delegation**

*BK0607154989 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 6—A delegation of the ideological commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V.V. Gorchekov, party secretary of the littoral region of the C.P.S.U., visited Vietnam from June 24 to July 3 to exchange experiences in promoting the party's leading role in scientific work in Vietnam.

While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, had working sessions with the Commission for Sciences and Education of the party Central Committee, the Commission for Social Sciences, the State Commission for Sciences and Technology, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, the party committees of Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong City and some research institutes and colleges.

Tran Xuan Bach, member and secretary of the party Central Committee, received the delegation. Dang Quoc Bao, head of the Commission for Sciences and Education, and Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin, were also present at the reception.

**Vo Nguyen Giap Receives French Historian**  
*BK0507160889 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT  
5 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap received here today French Professor of History Georges Boudarel [name as received] of Paris University.

G. Boudarel arrived in Hanoi on June 27 for a working visit. He has had many working sessions with the Hanoi University and several history institutions of Vietnam.

The two sides discussed issues concerning Vietnam's history in the recent past and possibilities of scientific cooperation between Vietnam and France.

Present at the reception were Professor Nguyen An, director of the Hanoi University, and Professor Phan Huy Le, director of its Centre for Joint Researches on Vietnam.

**Army Veterans Sent To Work Overseas**  
*BK0707084289 Hanoi VNA in English 0628 GMT  
7 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 7—The Ministry of National Defence in the past two years sent more than 25,000 demobilized army men and defence industry workers to the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria under a labour cooperation programme with these countries, according to Colonel Vu Quang Huy in an interview published in the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today. Colonel Vu Quang Huy further said that according to a decision

of the National Defence Ministry, preference of selection for the next batches will be given to those who have returned or will return from Cambodia after fulfilling their internationalist duty.

**Nationwide Rice Production Statistics Reported**  
*BK0207143989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] According to statistics released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the north has basically completed the winter-spring rice harvest. Generally speaking, even though it did not meet the planned norm, this year's winter-spring rice output was quite high compared with the losses incurred by typhoons Nos 2 and 3.

Regarding the summer-fall rice, the transplanting rate was rather slow. Altogether, only more than 93 percent of the transplanting norms have been fulfilled nationwide. Slow transplanting was recorded in Ben Tre, Tay Ninh, and Tien Giang Provinces.

As far as the 10th-month rice cultivation is concerned, so far more than 15 percent of the transplanting norms have been fulfilled nationwide. High transplanting speed was recorded in Gia Lai-Kontum and Lai Chau Provinces where 73 and 72 percent of the transplanting norms were fulfilled by the two provinces respectively.

Regarding tasks to be carried out in the next 10 days, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry reminds all localities of the need to make active soil preparations for the 10th-month rice transplanting and to complete the summer-fall rice transplanting as scheduled. Special efforts must be made to care for the 10th-month rice seedlings. Since the 10th-month rice seedlings play a decisive role in the success of the 10th-month and winter rice harvests, special efforts are needed to protect them from harmful insects and diseases.

This year, the weather conditions are relatively favorable. It rained when peasants first started the crop season. As a result, there is no serious shortage of irrigation water. Therefore, all localities should assure that peasants make active soil preparations and promptly carry out the early 10th-month rice transplanting before starting the main rice transplanting.

Also, attention should be given to securing enough rice seeds just in case additional rice seedlings are needed to make up for the losses caused by unexpected inclement weather conditions.

In addition, efforts are needed to protect the cattle from epizootics. Care must be taken to prevent pockets of epizootics from developing and affecting the cattle.



### South Pacific Forum Meeting Opens

BK1007014689 Hong Kong AFP in English 2332 GMT  
9 Jul 89

[Text] Tarawa, Kiribati, July 10 (AFP)—President Kremia Tabai of Kiribati opened the 20th South Pacific Forum here Monday, beginning two days of talks which will focus on the region's environmental concerns.

Delegations from the 15 forum nations, most headed by their premiers, will be seeking a tough, united stand against gill net fishing, the controversial "wall of death" fishing method used by Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, officials said.

New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange told reporters he would be proposing a two-pronged approach, with Forum nations both acting on a domestic level and pursuing multi-lateral initiatives.

Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Rabbie Namiliu last week cancelled plans to attend the Forum because of the continuing state of emergency in Bougainville Island.

Delegates are unlikely to discuss the crisis because of the forum's accepted practice of not involving itself in the internal affairs of member countries.

Traditional forum concerns such as New Caledonia and French nuclear testing in the South Pacific are likely to take a back seat to the discussions on fishing and the effects on low-lying Pacific atolls like Kiribati of the predicted rise in sea levels caused by the melting polar ice caps.

The forum is traditionally conducted in relaxed style, with leaders quick to remove ties and jackets after the formal photographs are taken.

The "Pacific way" of conducting the meeting means few formal rules and procedures and agreement by consensus rather than formal voting procedures.

This year's forum will be followed for the first time by a dialogue, modeled on the post-ASEAN dialogue that follows the annual meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The forum, which first met in 1971, comprises original members Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Western Samoa, along with Niue, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

Dialogue countries are France, Japan, Canada, United States, Britain and China.

### Upgrade in Dialogue Partners Sought

BK1007093389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT  
10 Jul 89

[Text] Tarawa, Kiribati, July 10 (AFP)—South Pacific Forum nations meeting here Monday agreed to develop the forum dialogue being initiated this year to give it more international clout in future.

Cook Islands Prime Minister Geoffrey Henry, the official spokesman for the two-day meeting which began Monday, said delegates wanted to get a higher level of representation at future dialogue meetings, and to involve more countries.

This year's dialogue will be attended by France, Japan, Britain, Canada and the United States. China was invited but has not sent a delegation.

"At the moment the dialogue is very much in its conceptual stage," Mr. Henry said. "This very first one will help to crystallise the scheme for the future."

This dialogue is being attended by diplomats, government ministers and officials, but Mr. Henry said next year the forum was hoping for talks with "presidents, prime ministers and ministers".

The dialogue is based on the post ASEAN dialogue that follows the annual ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Forum delegates agreed Monday to investigate a closer relationship with ASEAN.

A spokesman for the forum secretariat said no specific proposal had been agreed, and that forum officials would investigate the possibilities in the coming year.

The forum, which first met in 1971, comprises original members Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Western Samoa, plus Niue, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

### Australia

#### Indonesia's Gen Tri on Promoting Cooperation

BK1007102189 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0922 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] Canberra, July 10 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesian Armed Forces Chief Tri Sutrisno Monday morning arrived at the Australian Armed Forces Headquarters here with full military honours from the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Flanked by his Australian counterpart, Chief of Defence Forces General Peter Gration, General Tri inspected the guard of honour.

Later on, General Tri and General Gration exchanged souvenirs at the latter's office before having talks.

"It is wonderful to have you here," said Gration as reported by ANTARA's journalist Parni Hadi.

General Tri and an entourage arrived here Sunday afternoon from Baucau, East Timor, for a six-day return visit. Gration came to Indonesia in November 1988.

Tri's party consisted of Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral M. Arifin, general planning assistant at the Armed Forces Headquarters Rear Marshal Teddy Rusdi, Armed Forces chief spokesman Brigadier General Nurhadi, and Brigadier General Panji Susilo, a director of the Strategic Intelligence Agency (BAIS).

General Gration told a televised interview Sunday night that the visit of his Indonesian counterpart to Australia was an indication that the relations between the two countries were on the upturn.

Gration said he and Tri Sutrisno will discuss defence policies and various aspects pertaining to the Australia-U.S. joint military exercises, Kangaroo 89.

He said he and General Tri will talk more about reducing any misunderstanding and promote mutual understanding, he added.

Australia wished to see Indonesia as an important defence partner.

He said it was very important for Australia to have a stable Indonesia on its northwest border, and it was also important for Indonesia to have a stable and friendly Australia on its border areas.

In short, Gration said what Australia needed was a closer defence cooperation with Indonesia.

Gration's expectations were also shared by Indonesia.

Tri Sutrisno at a get-together with members of the Indonesian community at Wisma Duta Sunday night said he came to Australia with only one mission, namely to strengthen whatever has been built and established between the two countries.

While in Australia, General Tri will inspect various military installations and have discussions with Defence Minister Kim Beazley and local military authorities.

Meanwhile, a press release of the Australian Armed Forces Headquarters said Tri's current visit to Australia will preserve the military contacts between Indonesia and Australia which is only natural to do with regard to two neighbouring countries, which share a security interest in the region.

Contacts such as these will promote understanding on the security perception of the respective sides and will help secure that the defence and security interests of the two countries have been taken into account.

## New Zealand

**Minister Says France Stopped All Ministerial Visits**  
*BK1007061689 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] New Zealand's foreign minister, Mr Russell Marshall, says France has stopped all ministerial visits to New Zealand until arbitration over the "Rainbow Warrior" affair has been completed. The minister revealed this in a radio interview in Wellington today to mark the launch of the new Greenpeace flagship "Rainbow Warrior."

The arbitration is being heard by a three-member panel at the United Nations in New York. It will determine whether France broke an international agreement on the two French agents convicted of involvement in the "Rainbow Warrior" bombing in Auckland harbor on 10 July 1985.

France repatriated the pair from exile on Hao Atoll in French Polynesia back to Paris before their 3-year sentences had been served.

Mr Marshall said he expected the arbitration to last for much of the year, but added he would be happy when it was all over. The New Zealand foreign minister also paid tribute to the Greenpeace organization and the crew of the original "Rainbow Warrior."

He said the repercussions of the "Rainbow Warrior" bombing had helped focus world opinion and made the victims martyrs to the antinuclear cause.

## Papua New Guinea

**Troops Clash With Landowners on Bougainville**  
*BK0707091489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Text] Further clashes have been reported today on the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville between troops and rebel landowners.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION PRESS [AAP] says sporadic gunfire could be heard around the rim of the big copper mine at Panguna. AAP says activities appeared to have centered on Guava—the home village of the rebel leader, Francis Ona—which troops are believed to have occupied yesterday.

The news agency adds that several truck loads of soldiers were seen moving up the access road toward the copper mine early today.

A major clash between troops and rebels of the secessionist Bougainville Revolutionary Army was reported yesterday as troops occupied Guava.

The joint security forces commander, Colonel (Lina Doto Ono), confirmed that a clash had occurred, but he refused to give details.

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